

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST

FINE.

Barometer 30.05

September 24, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 75. 2 p.m. 84. Humidity 87. 69

September 24, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 78. 2 p.m. 80. Humidity 80. 90

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

2913 晚五初月八年寅甲

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1914.

四拜禮 號四廿月九年亥癸

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN SUBMARINES SINK BRITISH CRUISERS.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF LAND FIGHTING.

Sir John French's Tribute to the Army.

RUSSIANS AND SERBIANS SCORE BIG SUCCESSES.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Sept. 22, 4.55 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that the cruisers "Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy" have been sunk by submarines in the North Sea. The "Aboukir" was torpedoed and the "Hogue" and "Cressy" were standing by to save the crew, were also torpedoed. A considerable number were saved by another warship division, destroyers, trawlers and boats.

Survivors Landed.

Sept. 23, 12.40 a.m.

A message from Ymuiden, near Amsterdam, states that a steamer has arrived with 287 British survivors of the torpedoed cruisers. There are one dead and a few wounded.

Seven Hundred Saved.

Sept. 23, 1.20 a.m.

Eighty survivors of the torpedoed cruisers have landed at Harwich.

It is estimated that seven hundred are saved. Thirty officers rescued from the sea landed uninjured, dressed in sacks, shawls, etc.

Five German submarines attacked the cruisers. Other British cruisers and torpedo-boats rushed to their assistance and it is reported that they destroyed two submarines. Steamers are bringing other survivors and wounded to Ymuiden.

German Submarines Sunk.

Sept. 23, 3 a.m.

A further report from Ymuiden states that first the "Aboukir" and then the "Hogue" were torpedoed. This took place at six in the morning.

It is reported that the "Cressy" sank two of the submarines before she was herself torpedoed. The "Cressy" sank at eight o'clock.

Merchantmen Captured.

Sept. 22, 10.20 p.m.

The Admiralty announces that on the 12th inst. a British cruiser operating on the North Atlantic captured the Hamburg Amerika Line armed merchantman "Spreewald" (5,899 tons gross, built at Farness in 1907), also two colliers with 6,000 tons of coal and 180 tons of provisions for the German Atlantic cruisers.

Ninety-Two to Twelve.

Sept. 22, 10.20 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that ninety-two German vessels have been captured since the outbreak of the war. The Germans have captured twelve British vessels out of four thousand trading overseas.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Sir John French's Praise.

Sept. 23, 10.25 p.m.

Field Marshal Sir John French has issued a Special Order of the Day in which he expresses his deep appreciation of the splendid behaviour of the British troops in the battle of the Aisne, where the enemy held a position of extraordinary strength.

He praises the gallantry of the British in attacking the position and repulsing desperate counter-attacks and says he is unable to find adequate words to express his admiration.

He concludes: The French armies are making good progress. I feel sure we have only to hold tenaciously to the ground we have won for a short time longer, when the Allies will again be in full pursuit of a beaten enemy. The self-sacrificing devotion and splendid spirit of the British army will carry all before it.

Servian Victory.

Sept. 22, 5.40 p.m.

A message from Nish reports that the Servians have defeated 150,000 Austrians on the Drina river, near Krupanj.

The enemy were making a desperate attempt to penetrate Serbia and thus prevent the Servians from advancing into Bosnia.

The Servian army on the Drina was hastily reinforced and gained a magnificent victory.

Russians Occupy Jaroslav.

Sept. 22, 7.40 p.m.

A Petrograd telegram reports that the Russians have occupied Jaroslav fortress, a most important railway centre in Austrian Galicia.

Canada's Great Response.

Sept. 22, 1.40 p.m.

A message from Valcartier Camp (where the Canadian contingent has assembled preparatory to sailing for the continent) states that Colonel the Hon. Samuel Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence, announced that Canada is sending ten thousand more men than Britain asked for.

The announcement caused great rejoicings in camp.

The Canadian firing line will consist of 22,500 men, with nine thousand in reserve and 7,500 horses.

The contingent includes the Patricia Regiment, Strathcona Horse, and Canadian Dragoons, together with infantry, artillery and three hundred machine guns.

THE LAND FIGHTING.

Battle of the Aisne.

Sept. 22, 6.5 p.m.

A Paris communique issued in the afternoon states that in the Woerthe district the enemy made a violent attack on the heights along the Meuse but were repulsed. Small German columns have crossed the frontier near Blomont.

Another Paris communique issued in the afternoon reports that the Germans displayed considerable activity along the whole front from the Oise to Woerthe all yesterday without achieving any appreciable result. Our Left again forced the enemy to give ground.

The enemy between the Oise and the Aisne confined himself to a prolonged cannonade.

Making Good Progress.

Sept. 22, 6.15 p.m.

A Paris communique issued in the afternoon states that in the centre between Rheims and Soissons the Germans attempted the offensive but were repulsed. We made some progress between Soissons and Argonne, but the situation from Argonne to the Meuse remains unchanged.

No Change.

Sept. 23, 1.55 a.m.

A Paris communique issued at eleven in the evening regarding the operations at the theatre of war says the situation is unchanged.

British Official Report.

Sept. 22, 9.45 p.m.

The Press Bureau issues to-night a further descriptive statement, from the British Headquarters, covering the fighting from the 14th to the 27th inst.

The British detachments which had crossed the Aisne maintained their positions on Monday, the 14th, despite severe counter-attacks. At dusk and during the night strong reinforcements crossed the river by pontoons and ferry. Close co-operation with the Frenchmen was maintained and progress was good.

It rained heavily during the night. We found that the enemy had made strong defensive preparations, consequently we continued to improve our entrenchments against the fiercest artillery fire.

The enemy on Tuesday maintained a continuous bombardment, including heavy guns from Maubeuge, but all the German attacks failed although in some places they were repeated six times.

One attack on the 4th Guards Brigade was repulsed with heavy slaughter.

Rain recommenced in the evening. On Wednesday the enemy was less active, mostly an artillery duel. The Third Division captured forty prisoners. The situation on Thursday was little changed. The German infantry attacked our extreme right but were repulsed with heavy loss, this time by the Field Artillery.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Lord Kitchener and his Second Army.

The activity with which Lord Kitchener has already set to work to bring about the necessary increase in the numbers of the Army will, it is trusted, meet with the wholehearted response of the young men in the country, says the *Globe*. But one cannot help regretting, in view of the delay which must occur in fitting these men and officers for service, that a little more patriotic self-denial has not been exhibited during the years of peace through which we have passed; and that more heed has not been given by responsible politicians to the repeated warnings of serious soldiers and others. We have every hope that the numbers required will be forthcoming; but should Lord Kitchener's anticipations not be quickly realised, it will be necessary to take more serious steps.

The Militia Ballot Acts still remain on the Statute Book as a reminder of the obligation on the part of every citizen to defend his country in the hour of need, as it was in the days of the Saxon Fyrd. A thousand years ago there was a Ship Fyrd, as well as a Land Fyrd; and it is an interesting historical fact that when William the Norman threatened invasion both Fyrdas were called out, and the fleet cruised in the Channel while the land militia guarded the coasts. A short sharp Act of Parliament is all that is required to apply the Militia Ballot Acts to the Territorial Force. This would give Lord Kitchener, for home defence, as many men, between the ages of 17 and 45 who are not serving, or have never served, in any of His Majesty's forces, as the emergency demands. And he is not likely to hesitate to suggest the remedy, if necessary.

Anglo-Japanese Alliance. So much misunderstanding exists in the public mind in regard to the nature of the existing Alliance between Great Britain and Japan that it may be well to give some explanation of its conditions. The original Treaty was concluded in 1902, and renewed in 1905 and 1911. The existing Treaty of Alliance was signed in London on July 13, 1911, and is a revision of that concluded on August 12, 1905, and has been brought about by the important changes which have since taken place in the situation. It cements and strengthens the existing desirable and friendly relations which actuate the two Empires, and consolidates and maintains the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and India.

German Attack Formations. Serious military men receive with considerable caution the reports of the reckless manner in which the Germans are said to have attacked in the fighting before Liege, in supposed defiance of all modern teaching. If the reports are reliable there need be no surprise at the losses they incurred. The experiences of the South African and the Russo-Japanese wars, had, it was supposed, satisfied most soldiers of the futility of attacking positions strongly held by troops armed with modern rifles by any means other than widely extended formations, cautious advances with full use of cover and the spade. The Germans, it appears, were in extended order at five paces interval with successive waves at distances of not more than fifteen yards.

British officers and Press correspondents have been quite accustomed at the German Grand Manoeuvres to troops in dense formations, attacking infantry well posted and behind cover, and to scores of cavalry, riding

knee to knee, charging strongly held positions. But it has always been assumed that these were spectacular effects to please the Kaiser, and not intended to be repeated on the field of battle in the face of ball cartridge. The German military machine may not be so perfect as has been supposed; but we should be very much surprised even now to learn that their methods are so antiquated as has been so hastily assumed in the Press. We know something of their army, and we hesitate to depreciate it or to undervalue its great power, capacity, and courage.

The Governments of Great Britain and Japan agree to consult together, act in concert, assist each other by force of arms, mutually conduct war, and make peace in agreement, in the event of either of their rights and interests becoming jeopardised in Eastern Asia or in India. Both parties agree not to enter into separate arrangements with any other Power in regard to the interests referred to without previous consultation with each other. The most important difference between the Treaty of 1905 and the present one is in Article IV, which provides that neither party shall be compelled to go to war with any other Power with whom it may have concluded a treaty of general arbitration. The present Treaty remains in force for ten years, or if either of the parties should be engaged in war, until peace shall have been concluded.

The Horse Mobilisation.

If any undue hardship is inflicted on farmers during the harvest, it will be due entirely to overzeal on the part of certain Reserve officers. We require now 138,000 horses; 33,000 for riding, 74,000 for draught, and some 3,000 horses, ponies, or mules for pack. In addition to this it is calculated that to meet the wastage of war in the first six months an additional 30,000 will have to be forthcoming. These are official figures; the same authority estimating that there are in the country at the present moment over 3,000,000 horses suitable for military purposes. In these circumstances there should be no occasion whatever for commanding farmers' horses until the harvest is completed.

Creation of Important Military Posts.

The *Shunhsien Shih-pao* says the Government is going to create a number of important military posts in Manchuria, Shantung and Chihli. So far as it is known, General Chang Hsi-luan will be appointed Commander-in-Chief of all the forces in Manchuria. Mr. Yuan Nai-kuan will be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the troops in Chihli, General Wang Shih-cheng, Inspector-General of Northern China and General Chang Hsuan, Inspector-General of the Southern provinces. General Yin Chang will be appointed Special Delegate for the maintenance of neutrality in Shantung.

Publication of Japan Herald Prohibited.

The *Osaka Jiji* has published a telegram from Tokyo which states that the Government considers the *Japan Herald* an organ liable to disturb the public peace. In consequence its publication was prohibited on September 14. Count Okuma, the Premier and Minister for Home Affairs, has issued orders to Mr. Martin Oswald, a German subject and Editor of the journal, to leave Japan at once in accordance with Government Notification No. 10, published last month. Governor Ishihara of Kiangsu has received telegraphic instructions at 8 o'clock last night to see that Mr. Oswald complies with the order of banishment.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Canada is sending 10,000 more men than Great Britain asked for.

Thirty officers from the sunken cruisers were rescued at sea and landed uninjured, dressed in sacks, shawls, etc.

Two colliers carrying 6,000 tons of coal and 180 tons of provisions for the German cruisers were captured in the Atlantic.

The Official Press Bureau announces that H.M.S. "Aboukir," H.M.S. "Hogue," and H.M.S. "Cressy" have been sunk by submarines in the North Sea.

Eighty survivors of the torpedoed cruisers have been landed at Harwich. It is estimated that 700 officers and men have been saved.

A Petrograd message states that the Russians have occupied Jaroslav fortress (in Galicia), which is a most important railway centre.

The Official Press Bureau issues a further descriptive statement from the British Headquarters covering the fighting from the 14th to the 17th inst.

A message from Nish states that the Servians defeated 150,000 Austrians on the Drina, near Krupanj. The enemy were making a desperate attempt to penetrate Servia.

Field Marshal Sir John French has issued a special "Order of the Day" expressing his deep appreciation of the splendid behaviour of the British troops in the Battle of the Aisne.

The Admiralty announces that a British cruiser operating in the North Atlantic captured the Hamburg-Amerika armed merchantman "Spreewald."

The Official Press Bureau announces that 92 German vessels have been captured since the outbreak of the war, while the Germans have captured but 12 British.

NEWS.

Volunteer orders appear in today's issue.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Hongkong's Boy Scouts were duly admitted last night by H. E. Major-General Kelly.

General news and an article on the Siberian route during war time appear on page 3 to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Log Book on page 6, and Commercial News on page 9.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Saturday, September 26.

Douglas Steamship Co.—Ordinary general meeting—noon.

Baud Night, Peak Club—9.15 p.m.

Sale of Curios—G. P. Lammert's

Sales Rooms—2.30 p.m.

Monday, September 28.

Sale of Crown Land, P.W.D.—

3 p.m.

Sale of household furniture, No.

59, The Peak—G. P. Lammert—

2.45 p.m.

Thursday, October 1.

Opening of Hongkong Turkish

Bath and Toilet Company's

Turkish bath.

Saturday, October 3.

Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., ex-

traordinary General Meeting—

noon.

Saturday, October 10.

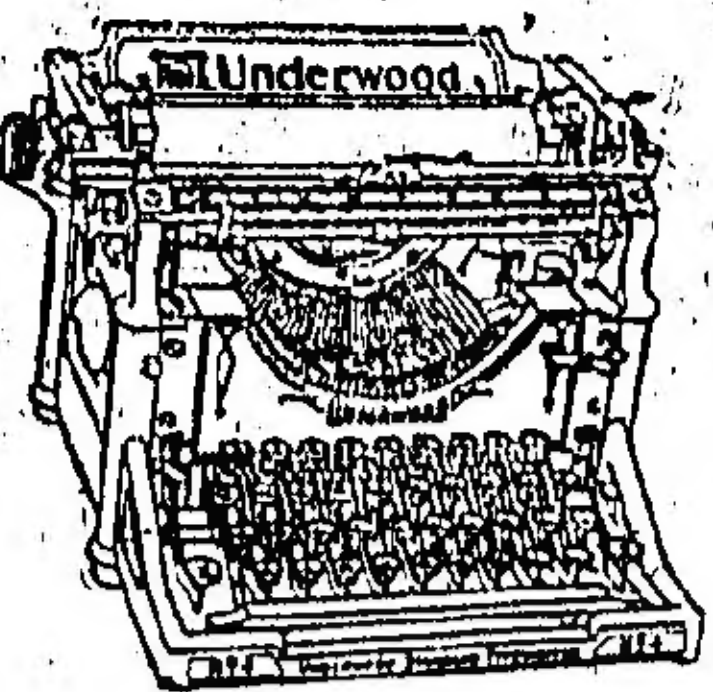
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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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MANAGER, Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER

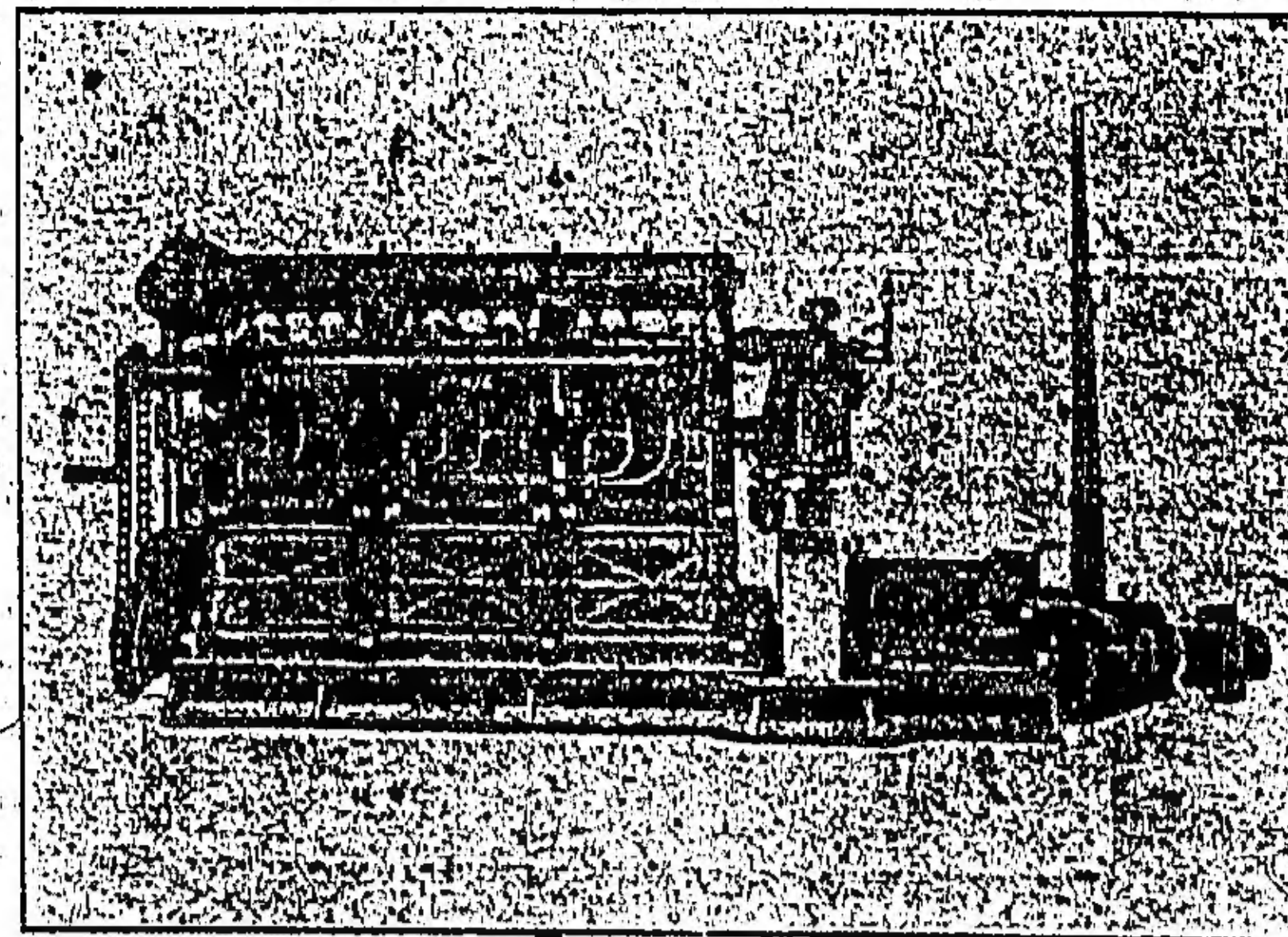
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South China Morning Post.

Germany's War Chest.
The war in Europe has now been in progress for something over six weeks and has arrived at a point where the financial preparedness of the belligerents can be considered in respect to previous estimates. The German Army Act, which was passed a year ago, was based to a great extent on a book published by Dr. Riesser, a well-known economist in 1909, and so far as its provisions relate to the Imperial war chest was largely founded on his recommendations. Dr. Riesser placed the expense of mobilising the German army and fleet in the first six weeks of the war at \$60,000,000 and estimated that a further sum of \$50,000,000 would be required for war stores, while the strain due to the war panic he estimated to require only the modest sum of \$12,500,000.

China Mail

The Port of London.

The total revenue of the port for 1913 was \$3,434,453 and the expenditure \$2,217,822 leaving a net revenue of \$1,216,631. Of this, fixed charges absorb \$332,786 and after provision for sinking funds, the writing off of certain extraordinary outlays for repairs and renewals, and the transfer of \$100,000 to the general reserve, a balance of \$91,904 is carried forward. Many costly improvements are being made in the facilities of the port, and the work is to be continued and extended in the future. During the year Mr. R. Philipson retired from the general management, and the occasion was seized to consider the reorganisation of the staff into three divisions, respectively under the manager, the chief engineer, and the secretary. The vacant post of manager was filled by Mr. O. Lowndes, previously assistant to the chief goods manager of the London and North-Western Railway.

The figures for this year will doubtless show an enormous falling off, but once the war is finished it may safely be predicted that London's famous port will continue to forge ahead once more.

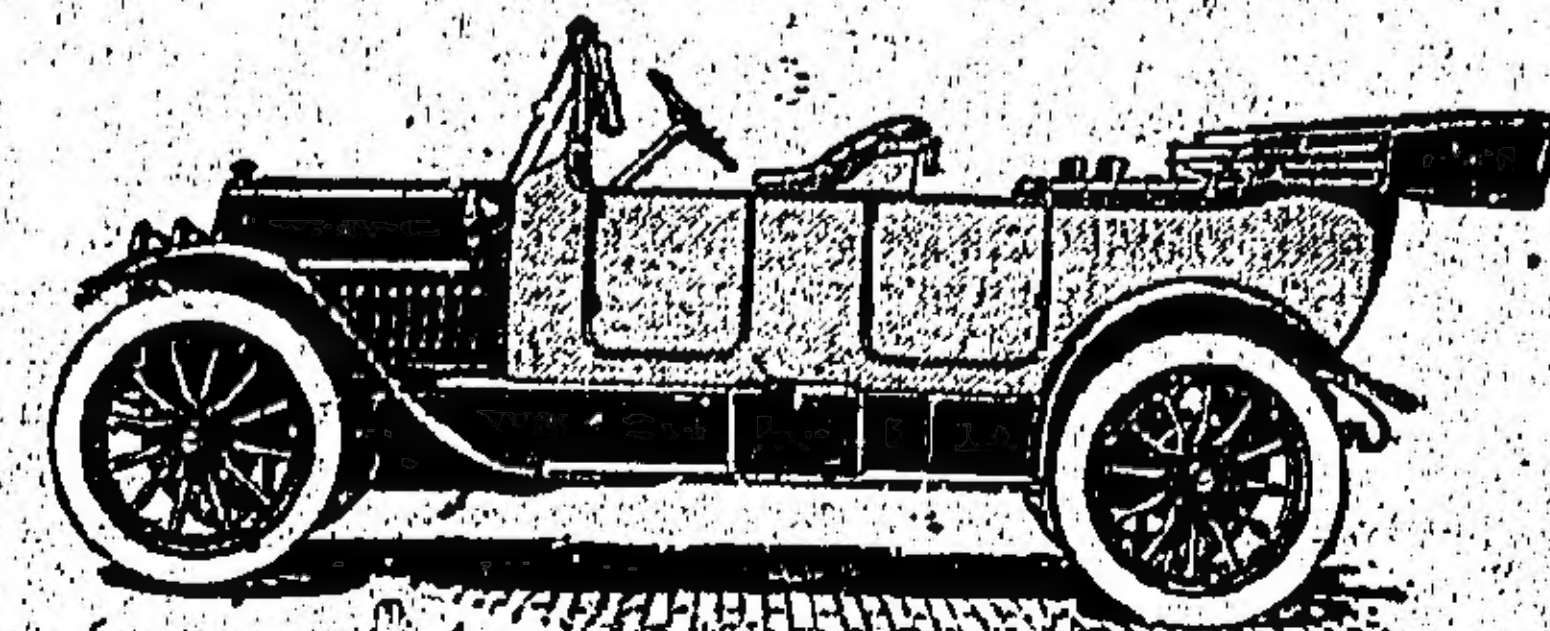
Daily Press.

The Development of Hankow.
The news telegraphed by our Peking Correspondent that the Chinese Government has entered into an agreement with Messrs. Samuel & Co., a well-known British financial house, for a loan of \$10,000,000 sterling for the development of Hankow, is a welcome indication that the Government, in spite of the adverse circumstances which the war in Europe has set up, is keeping steadily in view the need of preparing for the vast changes which the construction of railways and other means of peaceful revolution and reform are destined to create in China. During the last ten or fifteen years it has been made increasingly manifest that the Wuhan towns—Hankow, Wuchang and Yangtze—are destined to become the commercial, financial and industrial metropolis of China. The railway developments in this region during the past decade especially have given to these towns—which though independent in matters of government and separated by the Yangtze and the Han, are nevertheless in a very real sense a composite city—a unique commercial and economic position.

Surgeons Make an Eyelid.

A rare operation in optical surgery was performed at a hospital in Baltimore when three large pieces of skin were taken from the arm of Miss Sarah Trego to make a new lid for her left eye. It is thought the sight of the eye which was rapidly failing on account of exposure, will be saved by the operation. Already the grafted skin has started to take root, and the patient can partly open and close the eyelid. After the skin was taken from Miss Trego's arm the scarred tissue surrounding the eye and the membrane of the lid were removed. In the denuded area the skin of the patient's arm was grafted.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Preservation of China's Monuments.

The Governor of Shensi has issued an order to all the taoyin of his province to the effect that as Shensi abounds in ancient monuments, such as palaces, tombs, temples and other establishments of the former dynasties, it is incumbent upon the local officials to preserve them intact, so as to utilize them for educational and aesthetic purposes. The Governor reminds them that the former Governor issued similar instructions to the local officials in the previous year ordering them to make a report of the number of such monuments in their respective districts, but a year has elapsed, with some of the officials still taking no notice of such instructions. The Governor warns them that punishment will be meted out to any official, who fails to make such a report to him within a certain time limit.

The New Governor of Fengtien.

Owing to the repeated request for resignation made by Mr. Chang Hsi-luan, the acting Governor of Fengtien, the Government has decided to appoint Mr. Chang Yuan-chi to succeed him. As Mr. Chang Yuan-chi has been appointed delegate of the third magistrate examination, his appointment to the office of the Governor of Fengtien will probably be made known to the public immediately after the examination. — *Peking Gazette*.

Two Chinese revolutionists of some note stole into Tieling the other day, says the *Monohuria Daily News*. For the arrest of each a reward of \$1,000 was offered. On Sept. 5 both were traced to the Chinese theatre outside West Gate. Some Chinese soldiers were disguised as jinkishia coolies and succeeded in carrying them when they came out of the theatre later in the evening to a point where a number of their comrades and policemen were together. At this point the vehicles were overturned on purpose, and when the fares were landed on all four each found a group of powerful soldiers upon him, binding his hand and foot. A dozen of small bombs, a couple of Mauser pistols with 400 rounds of ammunition, and a lot of Chinese currency notes were found on their persons. They were escorted to Mukden on the following day.

Aeroplane Accident in Tokyo.
An aeroplane accident is reported from Tokyo. It appears that Mr. Hoshino Yonezo, a private airman, was flying across Tokyo Bay from Inage, Chiba Prefecture, on a monoplane of his own invention at about 7 a.m. on the 13th. On the way, he encountered a shower of rain and a strong breeze. With great difficulty, the airman reached Tsukishima at the mouth of the Sumida, when the motor caught fire and he was obliged to alight on a patch of reclaimed ground. Unfortunately his machine came into collision with a pole and was overturned. Mr. Hoshino received more or less serious injuries to his face and sustained a cut lip. His machine was also damaged to some extent.

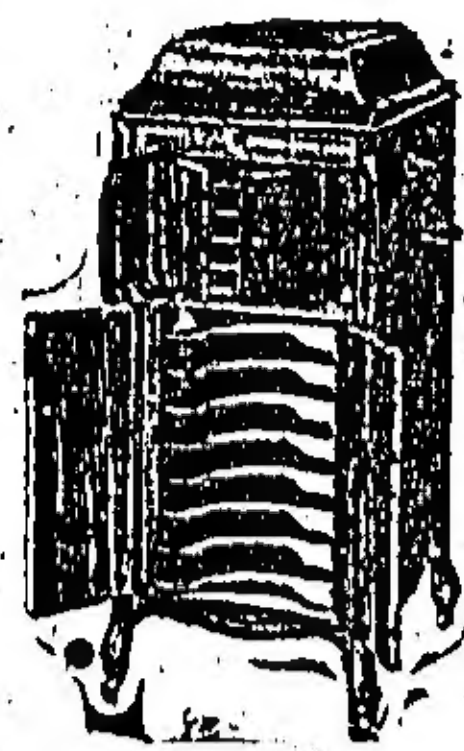
To Decimize Time.
A suggestion is made in the *Revue Bleue* for the purpose of bringing the chronological system into line with the decimalization of money, weights and distance. The new proposal involves the division of the day into twenty periods, called hours, instead of twenty-four hours, each hour being similarly divided into fifty periods, called minutes, each minute about one and a half minutes—being the thousandth part of a day—as the gramme and the metre are the thousandth part, respectively, of the kilogramme and kilometre. The chronones are further subdivided into centichrones, the equivalent of a second. The deviser of the plan asserts that the new system would facilitate marine observation, besides simplifying calculations of time generally. The French government, however, shows no inclination to adopt the idea.

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VIA SIBERIA.

Scenes en Route in War Time.

Professor Paul Rowland, of Sapporo, has contributed to the *Japan Mail* the following account of his journey from London to Japan on the outbreak of war: Just four weeks ago to-day, I was peacefully enjoying the bathing at Sandown, a cosy little sea-side resort on the Isle of Wight, off the south coast of England, when the war cloud suddenly loomed up in the East. My destination was Sapporo, Japan, and my ticket was already bought from London to Harbin. I decided to go to Berlin at once so as to be within striking distance of the Russian border in case Russo-German relations became threatening. This was on Thursday, July 30. Even at that late date the London papers were still engrossed with the situation in Ireland, and the British public did not dream of the near possibility of a general European war.

In crossing over from the Isle of Wight to Portsmouth, I passed through Spithead Channel, where, five days previously, I had seen the largest British fleet ever gathered together—493 vessels, large and small. Now there were only three or four in sight. Leaving London at 8.30 that night (Thursday, July 30), I crossed the Channel from Harwich to the Hook of Holland, and arrived in Berlin about five o'clock the following afternoon (Friday, July 31). The waters just off Harwich were alive with British men-of-war, constantly manoeuvring and ceaselessly playing their blinding searchlights on ships and shore. On the train to Berlin were several British and American tourists, and the conversation turned upon almost every subject except the maelstrom into which we were blindly speeding.

Scenes in Berlin.
But upon alighting at the Friedrich-strasse station we were rudely awakened to the existing situation. The streets were placarded with notices declaring that the city and its environs had been placed under martial law. Traffic down Friedrich-strasse was blocked by a procession passing along Unter den Linden, made up mainly of students and young civilians, cheering and singing at the top of their lungs. The Emperor had that afternoon moved from Potsdam to the Royal Palace and had made from the balcony that now-momentous speech beginning, "For five and twenty years have I kept and defended the peace, but now..." Extras containing the speech were being scattered broadcast through the streets. Suddenly to step into this bewildering hurly-burly was like nothing so much as an unexpected plunge into ice-cold water,—startling, full of unforeseen possibilities but keenly exhilarating.

I went immediately to the American Embassy. Upon hearing my case, the Ambassador told me that it was absolutely impossible to get across the border into Russia, much less to get up to Moscow

PARS FROM DUTCH PAPERS.

Russian Cavalry are now scouring the Carpathians.

The Germans have had 62,000 killed since the beginning of the war.

A German division has crossed the Vistula to render help to the Austrians.

The Dutch Parliament has fixed a maximum price at which flour and meal may be sold.

News from a Boulogne source says that German troops have left for Russia from Valenciennes, Armentiers, Douai and Lille.

The German potato and grain harvest have been abundant. The populace has garnered sufficient store for a year's consumption.

The Java Bode states that an Expeditionary Force for duty in Holland is being raised in the Dutch East Indies. It will consist of Netherlands Indians, Europeans, Amboineses, etc.

News from Vienna says that after a ten-days' battle the Austrians were defeated by the Russians and lost two Generals. The Germans came quickly to their call for assistance but arrived too late to help.

A German hydroplane was discovered on the 7th instant by a submarine about 6 miles from Harwich. Its pilot and mechanic were taken off and the hydroplane sunk. The Germans were landed at Harwich.

The s.s. Tambora, on which Governor General Idenburg's wife embarked for home but afterwards left at Padang, on hearing of the outbreak of war, passed Ushant on the 5th inst. and was then lost sight of by the Dutch authorities. She has been discovered at Brest where she is unloading rice, tea and coffee.

and across Siberia in the teeth of Russian mobilization. He strongly advised me to return immediately to London by that night's express. The case seemed hopeless, but I next went to the Russian Embassy, where I was told that the 11.31 train out that night would be the last to cross the Russian frontier. (This proved later to have been correct.) Waiting on the platform of the Friedrich-strasse Station were at least twice as many people as could possibly get into the train bound for Alexandrovo. When the train pulled in, women were trampled under, shrieking and moaning, porters knocked each other down, and men fought their way through the swaying mass. To brute strength belonged the victory. That night I sat in the corridor, sharing my suitcase with another.

At the frontier the next morning, everything was surprisingly quiet. At each bridge stood one or two lone sentries on guard with bayonets fixed. German up to the boundary line,

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Russian beyond it,—that was all. At Alexandrovo our passports were called for, but customs examination was dispensed with. After a six hour wait we were piled into closed freight cars and arrived at Warsaw at 9.30 the same evening.—Saturday, August 1.

On Sunday Warsaw was declared "in a condition of siege," and no one except the Russian civil and military authorities was allowed to leave the city that day.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Sharncliffe, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1914.

BY THE PEOPLE.

We notice that just before the great European war broke out great preparations were being made in the United States for the political campaigns and conventions which lie ahead. At the moment, of course, interest in American politics is not so impelling as it would be if affairs were proceeding along normal lines in other parts of the world, but, all the same, there are special features about the contests soon to take place which raise the issues above the plane of mere domestic or internal happenings. For example, in November next, thirty-two Senators are to be elected by popular vote. The leading parties will hold conferences to prepare "platforms," so we are told, but will leave candidates to the voters. This is a new development, the results of which it will be extremely interesting to observe. For many years the demand for sweeping away the complicated system of electing Senators has been voiced with a growing strength of tone, and now the method of direct election is to be tested.

One of America's leading journals hazards the view that the most beneficial result of the election of Senators by the people will be the emancipation of Legislatures and State Governments from party politics. It speaks, in plain, outspoken language, of the way in which States have been "outrageously victimised by the politicians and grafters who have stolen control of party organisation, and kept alive, the tradition that Governors and members of Legislatures must needs be selected as members of national parties, rather than as men fit to conduct the business of the State." Even on general grounds, words of protest against the basest influence of party politics, such as these, would find an echoing response in the hearts of many Britishers, who have seen the same spirit retarding progress in their own land. But there is a big difference in the political life of the United States and that of Great Britain.

In a strict and technical sense it may be said that parties are no longer national in the United States. That is so because they have come completely under the control of State law—which vary with every State—and thus the same name means different things in different States. The sharp divisions, which sprang up in political circles two years ago—still further splitting up the old parties—has naturally only served to make confusion worse confounded, and some of America's political writers incline to the view that two more Presidential elections must take place before party lines are re-formed. However that may be, it will be particularly interesting to observe the precise effects of the popular election of Senators—whether it will deliver State legislatures from the party bonds, or whether it will work no appreciable change in past tendencies.

White Wolf.

A statement is abroad to the effect that the notorious bandit "White Wolf" is still alive and active, but with fewer followers than before. He was dead quite recently, but then he has been reported dead a number of times and has always come to life again. We remember one story to the effect that he died in his bed from appendicitis, which was a poor kind of death for a famous fighting person. According to the same tale his head was cut off before his burial and was taken to the military authorities who paid the reward of 100,000 taels for it. This was an exceedingly unlikely tale because none of the military authorities could ever have seen "White Wolf," and they must have had difficulty in having the head identified. Later it was said that "White Wolf" had arranged the whole thing himself and that the head was merely that of one of his victims. On none of those tales can any great reliance be placed. It is satisfactory, at least, that he has been quiet for quite a time, and it is fairly evident that his power is very near to broken by now.

Folded or Beachcombers?

The *Straits Times* has been employing some very plain talk in a leader dealing with the increasing unemployment among Britons in the Malay-speaking countries, consequent on the falling-off of trade. Our contemporary points out that if the estate companies are going to discharge men wholesale or cut down salaries to a rate below a living wage, the district will soon be flooded with cut-out-works, the great majority of whom cannot afford to pay their passages home. "This is not a time," says the writer of the article, "when we can let our young men degenerate into beachcombers; and yet there is a danger that scores of fine fellows will drift in that direction if some steps are not taken to save them for the service of the Empire."

A Useful Work.

Not content with mere talk, however, the *Straits Times* has inserted an advertisement in its columns, asking all young men out of employment, or threatened with being so, to send to the editor particulars of their case, and to state if they are willing to serve in the army. A paper of recognised standing can do much by its influence in a position like this, and we feel sure that any appeal from our contemporary for the means of sending home those men who cannot afford the fare will meet with a quick response from the right quarters.

Some Useful Types.

The Malay countries do not—like Hongkong—need all their young men for volunteering; and it would be a thousand shames if steps could not be taken to enable the best of these out-of-works to serve the Mother Country at a time like this. Among the rubber plantations of the South are dozens of strong, useful men, several of whom saw service as yeomanry in South Africa, and all of whom have learned to submit to the hardships attendant on living outside civilisation. Some of them are hard cases; men who never knew what it was to shirk a "scrap"—nay, who rather rejoice in bearing a bigish share in one. Why not give them a chance to have a slap at the enemy? All honour to the brave lads—the London clerks and shop-assistants—who have so readily volunteered. But, without prejudice to these, surely if room can be found for them at the front, the means should not be wanting to send harder and stronger men there also.

The Declaration of War.

The announcement of the declaration of war was made by the Foreign Office in the following terms:—

"Owing to the summary rejection by the German Government of the request made by His Majesty's Government for assurances that the neutrality of Belgium would be respected, His Majesty's Ambassador in Berlin has received his passports, and His Majesty's Government has declared to the German Government that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Germany as from 11 p.m. on August 4."

DAY BY DAY.

"THERE'S A QUOTE TIME COMING."

Scott in "Rob Roy."

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 79; clear.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 70; clear.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail. — Due per s.s. Salsette to-morrow.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 30 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 9.11-16d.

Stolen Fur.

A woman residing at 28, Des Voeux Road Central, has reported to the police that yesterday, some person stole from her a large piece of fur valued at \$27.

Change of Sailing Date.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Salsette with the Home-ward mails for Europe will leave Hongkong at 4 p.m. sharp to-morrow, Friday, the 25th Sept. instead of on Saturday as previously advertised.

Organ Recital.

Next Tuesday evening at 9.15, Mr. George Grumble will give an organ recital at St. John's Cathedral in aid of the Prince of Wales Fund. Mr. Grumble will be assisted by the Cathedral Choir and by other local vocalists.

Nurse's Loss.

Sister Astin of the Government Civil Hospital has informed the police that some time yesterday, some person stole from her room, in the sisters' quarters, a handbag containing a gold watch and gold necklace, money to the extent of \$80 and a cheque for \$8.60. The total value of the lost property is \$206.

Theft from Steamer.

T. A. Waki, purser on the *Atlanta* Maru, reports to the police that whilst the vessel was lying alongside Kowloon wharf, yesterday, some person stole from a first-class cabin, a metal watch and gold chain valued \$80, a gold Japanese seal attached, valued \$15, also a gold watch with platinum chain valued \$250, and \$380 in money.

Snatching.

Mrs. Edwards, 3, Granville Avenue, Kowloon, has informed the police that whilst she and her daughter were crossing a vacant piece of ground near the Post Office, Kowloon, about 7.30 p.m. on the 23rd inst., a Chinese snatched from her hand a Japanese leather purse containing different articles and \$2 in money. The thief ran away in the direction of Blackhead Point.

Bijou Scenic Theatre.

Another fine programme is being shown just now, at the Bijou Scenic Theatre. There are several very interesting films, including a seemingly funny playlet by Max Linder, with the ever-popular author in the principal role; the Contrabandists, an American drama, replete with exciting situations, and Pathe's International Gazette. Last night the Bijou management presented for the first time Prof. Nicolas Lenz and company, whose performance should not be missed. Prof. Lenz is a prestidigitator, of more than average ability, and mystifies his audience with some extremely clever illusions. Special mention should also be made of the Russian and English dances by Miss Dora Lenz. On Saturday next will be shown a powerful coloured drama in three parts (length 5,000 feet) entitled "Within the Lion's Reach."

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory, at 5.04 p.m. yesterday:—

Cyclone or Typhoon—E. of Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, moving N.W.

The following telegram was received at 10.20 a.m. to-day:—

Cyclone or Typhoon—E. of Northern Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, moving N.W. or E.

Cyclone or Typhoon—W. of the Southern Ladrone or Mariana Islands, moving W. or W.N.W.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THREE OLD CRUISERS SUNK.

Nothing to Worry over on Sea or Land.

There is nothing to worry over in this morning's wires. The sinking of three cruisers is not cheerful news, of course, even though they were not very new nor very fast cruisers. But, after all, it cannot be expected that the game will be played to the finish without the other side scoring an odd goal, and this is the odd goal. In the exchanges that have taken place, however, the British fleet is well ahead on points, and it is just possible that this little success may tempt the German fleet as a whole into coming out and trying for a victory. It may be said, of course, that this submarine raid took place in the North Sea and that therefore the German fleet cannot be quite bottled up in Kiel Harbour. But there is an old football trick known as easing off the pressure when the defending side has packed its goal, and it is on the cards that this is what is being tried now in warfare.

A Hopeful Outlook.

The fighting on land, again, if it affords nothing yet over which to cheer greatly, gives room for quiet satisfaction. Ground is being gained in places and never an inch is being given away. And Sir John French speaks quite hopefully of the outlook. Now a British general seldom commits himself to anything definite before the event, and when he remarks that he feels sure that, if the British army only holds on tenaciously a little while longer, it will soon again be in full pursuit of a beaten enemy, he is not talking without the book. He is the last man to commit himself so far without being confident that his words will be fully borne out. In the east, the Servians and Russians are doing splendid work, and every day brings the inevitable end more rapidly near. By the way, an alleged German message through an American source informs us that the Allies quite misunderstood the recent situation. There was really no rout at all. Well, an army which turns tail and runs for it is not achieving much of a success anyhow, call it whatever else you will.

A Great Speech.

A re-reading of Lord Rosebery's brilliant Life of Pitt recalls the story of that speech of his from which Mr. Asquith quoted the other day. The news of Trafalgar, it will be remembered, followed upon that of Ulm, where the Austrians were so badly beaten. The day afterwards he was present at the annual dinner of the Lord Mayor. The populace had forgotten Ulm and could think only of Trafalgar. Once more, and for the last time, they received him with acclamations, and drew his chair in triumph to the Guildhall. There his health was drunk as the saviour of Europe. Pitt replied in the noblest, the tersest and the last of all his speeches. It can here be given in its entirety, "I return you many thanks for the honour you have done me. But Europe is not to be saved by any single man. England has saved herself by her exertions, and will, I trust, save Europe by her example."

A Coincidence.

It is a debatable point, by the way, whether these last words, which were quoted by Mr. Asquith, were the actual words used. For that matter, there is very grave doubt whether any one of his speeches is accurately reported; those were not the days of fast shorthand writers. At any rate, Macaulay gives it like this:—"Let us hope that England, having saved herself by her energy, will save Europe by her example." It is always possible, of course, that Macaulay himself amended the other version to make it stronger and more forceful; and certainly his is the more striking of the two. By the way, it is something of a coincidence that at the time of the speech, William Pitt was both Prime Minister and Secretary of State for war. Not since his day, until Mr. Asquith assumed double office, has any Prime Minister of Britain held the two posts at the same time.

"OUR LADY OF RHEIMS."

THE FAMOUS CATHEDRAL WHICH THE GERMANS BURNED.

An Act of Vandalism and Sacrilege.

"The deep impression," says M. Bourasse, "which is experienced from afar, at the sight of Notre-Dame de Rheims, is soon changed into a deeper impression, and more seizing, when you approach the grand portal. It is truly a grand sight to see this porch, all covered with statues, niches, dais, pinnacles, lace work, foliage, steeples and spires. It is an entire creation of life and animation. It is a marvel."

"The Cathedral of Rheims," says another writer, "is the queen of Gothic cathedrals." But not to-day. To-day it is a heap of ruins. The further the world considers this act of sacrilege the higher does its passion rise. But it is well not to dwell too long on this thought.

By the courtesy of a reader we are able to make some extracts from an official guide book to the cathedral issued for the use of visitors. The extracts will serve to give readers some idea of the wonderful beauty of the edifice. Attached to the cover of the *Weekly Telegraph*, issued on Saturday, will be a photograph of the Cathedral, and that will be followed by another. These photographs should be secured and preserved as mementoes of a masterpiece of art—rather, a combination of masterpieces—which has been lost to the world because vandals have been let loose and are not yet secured from doing further irreparable damage.

Wonderful Statuary.

We open the guide book at random and take a quotation:—"The whole of this prepares us for the scene of the frontal, that is to say, the last Judgment. The sovereign Judge, sitting on a throne, pronounces the sentence. Four angels carry the instruments of the Passion, two others under steeples sound the trumpet. The full arcade, to the right of the one we have just seen, continues the description of the Apocalypses; the Pit of the abyss, the Demon, the Angels, the Christ victorious, the Book of the seven seals, the Lamb, and, under the Altar, the Just souls."

"The arcade, turning to the south side is the history of Saint John. He is arrested, judged, plunged into boiling oil; some villains stir the fire and prepare for him the poisoned drink which he takes with impunity, whereas two villains expire in drinking it. At last Saint John appears on his deathbed, he is put on the tomb, they shut the sepulchre, angels take him up to heaven; the tomb is opened again and found empty. At the top of the arcade are angels carrying flowers."

If it is stated that all this is found in the grand portal, and in one corner of one part of the portal, we begin to have some idea of what the portal is like—or was, for it is difficult to realise that one must write in the past tense now. What, then, must the whole edifice have appeared like to the visitor? We read that "On the exterior all occupies and diverts the mind; in the interior all invites to meditation. It looks as if the architect had put all his talents and genius to the exterior work, and that he had reserved all his faith and adoration for the interior of the temple; here, all elevates the soul without diverting it, the lines draw the attention towards the heights, and the soul continually rises." That is very finely put and leaves a definite impression in the mind.

Just over seven centuries ago it was commenced; just upon five centuries ago it was finished, this noble edifice. "Our Lady of Rheims, majestic witness of our history, noble temple, whose towers rise to the skies, you have gone through ages and say unto man without ceasing that all fades away on earth but God and the soul which is immortal. Our Lady of Rheims is, and always shall be, Our Lady of France." So wrote Prosper Tarbe. And now it, too, has faded away. It is no longer "Our Lady of France." It is a huddled heap of stone and mortar, pitiful witness to the cruel wickedness of a civilised people.

BOY SCOUTS.

Hongkong Troop Admitted by Major-General Kelly.

An interesting ceremony took place yesterday evening in the grounds of St. Joseph's College, when the troop of Boy Scouts in connection with the institution were duly admitted as scouts by H.E. Major-General Kelly, who took the lads' promises on their honour. The old Boys' Association, who now have charge of the civil administration of the troop, must have been gratified by the attendance of officers whose presence seemed almost to lend a military importance to so singular an event. In addition to Bishop Pozzoni, there were also present Brother Aimar, principal of the college, Col. Irwin, Col. Watson, Major McHardy D.S.O. and Chief Scout Major Bowen.

The two troops, senior and junior, drawn from the past and present scholars respectively, performed their drill in a satisfactory manner, each patrol coming before His Excellency and taking their pledges through the patrol leader. The grand-march past with bugle band and drums was certainly the *chef d'oeuvre* of the display. The band played well, the drummer twirled his sticks with the facility of an old hand, and the lads marched with a truly martial tread.

Prior to the march past, however, His Excellency addressing the Scouts expressed the pleasure it gave him to be present that afternoon and to assist in the inauguration of the troop which, he understood, had been going strong for some time. He had seen a great deal of the Boy Scouts at home and had always taken a great interest in them, and he hoped to continue to do so here. There were about fifty thousand of them at home doing useful work and he hoped that out here they would not be behind hand.

At the conclusion of the parade Major-General Kelly briefly complimented them on their appearance.

Afterwards the spectators adjourned to the college, where refreshments were served.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued by Lieut. Col. A. Chapman V.D. under yesterday's date.

Pay Sheets.—Pay lists of Engineer Co. and Scouts Co. and Reserves have not yet been returned. O. Cs. are requested to return them as quickly as possible.

Musketry (Part 1).—All trained men of the undermentioned Sections will parade at the 800 yards firing point of King's Park Range at the times and dates mentioned below:—

No. 2 Section Artillery Battery Saturday 26th inst. at 2.30 p.m.

No. 1 Section Artillery Battery Sunday 27th inst. at 9 a.m.

Both Infantry Instructors will attend.

Parades.—Parades for Thursday 24th inst.

6.0 a.m. Recruits Group 2 under Sergeant Major.

Remainder of Group 2 Company Drill under D. C. L. I. Instructor.

5.40 p.m. No. 2 Section Artillery Battery parade at Volunteer Headquarters and proceed by 5.50 a.m. tram to Victoria Gap for 15 pr. Gun drill.

5.45 p.m. Scouts Co. under D.C.L.I. Instructors, Centre Section and No. 1 Section Artillery Battery under Section Officer.

Detail.

On duty: Group 2.

Officers on duty: Capt. Armstrong, Lt. Norrington and Lt. Lindsay.

Orderly Officer: Lieut. Lindell.

To furnish Guard to-night: Scouts Company.

Orderly Sergeant to-night: Corpl. Shenton.

is no longer "Our Lady of France." It is a huddled heap of stone and mortar, pitiful witness to the cruel wickedness of a civilised people.

WHO USED THE RIFLE?

Conflicting Versions of a Naval Yard Affair.

Two Chinese employed at the Royal Naval Yard appeared this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court, on a charge of assaulting an Indian constable of the Naval Yard Police.

Inspector McHardy, who prosecuted, said that the men were working at a switchboard when the Indian constable came up to them and commenced to interfere with their tools. They told him to go away as they had no right to interfere with them, whereupon the constable struck one of the defendants with his rifle. He took the constable's weapon away from him. The second defendant had nothing to do with the affair as far as he could make out.

His Worship:—Why was not the charge refused?

The Inspector:—It is not any good refusing charges from the Naval Yard because so many reports have to be made.

Petty Officer H. Thompson said he was about twenty yards from the men when the trouble occurred. He saw a struggle going on between the Chinese and the Indian. The second defendant raised his hand with a winch-handle in it and struck the constable, while the first went for him on the other side. Witness shouted and started running towards them and, while he did so, he saw the second defendant snatch the rifle from the Indian and strike him three or four times with it. The constable had all he could do to defend himself.

Acting Inspector McKnight said that the constable had to be surgically treated afterwards.

The Indian constable said that he noticed a light out near the pumping station and he told the defendants to have it put right; in doing so he was acting according to instructions. The men became abusive and when he tried to take them to the gate they assaulted him, snatched his rifle from him and commenced to belabour him with it until he received assistance from the European witness.

Acting Inspector McKnight said that the constable had no instructions to tell the Chinese to do any work whatever.

The first defendant told his Worship that the constable interfered with his tools. He told him to go away but instead of that he beat him with the end of his rifle.

As he desired to call a witness the case was remanded until tomorrow morning.

MISSING CYCLES.

Charge of Larceny of Hired Machine.

This morning, in the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with the larceny of a bicycle whilst bailee from a cycle-hiring shop in Canton Road, on June 14.

It was alleged that the defendant hired the machine on the above date and had failed to return it.

Inspector Gordon said that there were similar complaints by the foks of four other shops in Tsimtsai.

The case was remanded for the defendant to call his brother and mother as witnesses, they both living at Cheungchau.

EIGHT CHARGES.

Alleged Theft of Gas Piping.

The case in which a Chinese fitter is charged with stealing a quantity of gas piping from the Hongkong Gas Company Ltd. was mentioned this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Locker, Deacon and Harston, appeared for the prosecution and asked for a further remand, stating that he was adding seven other charges to the one already preferred. A remand was accordingly granted.

Mr. G. B. Haywood, of Mr. Leo D'Almeida o Castro's office, appeared for the defence.

ABSENT DEFENDANT.

Mistakes that Cause His Lordship Inconvenience.

This morning in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Hazelland, Messrs. G. Martini & Co., import and export merchants, King's Buildings, sued Felix Loria carrying on business as Messrs. Hill, Bergdhal & Co., Cross Lane, Wanchai, to recover the sum of \$372.68 for goods sold and delivered. Mr. Faithfull, who appeared for the plaintiff, informed His Lordship that Mr. Preston, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, who appeared for the plaintiff, had consented to judgment and the plaintiff had agreed to take back certain goods and to take instalments for the balance of the account.

Judgment to this effect was accordingly entered, the costs being agreed at \$30.

Against the same defendant a further action was brought by Lo Sun-pang, a merchant carrying on business at Jervois Street, claiming the return of \$556.68, the balance of a sum of \$1,000 deposited with the defendant under an agreement in writing dated May 2 of this year, less the sum of \$443.32 for goods supplied by the defendant to the plaintiff. The plaintiff also claimed \$250 damages for breach of the said agreement.

Mr. C. Willson, of Messrs. Stephens and Willson, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Preston defended.

Mr. Preston said he did not understand that the case was coming on to-day and consequently the defendant was not present. His Lordship remarked that these mistakes, which he could not understand, caused him a deal of inconvenience.

Mr. Preston apologised and said that a proposal for a settlement had been made that morning and he wished to consult with Mr. Willson.

An adjournment was allowed.

ALLEGED FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Employee Gets \$200 Damages.

This morning, in the Summary Court, Mr. Justice Hazelland gave judgment in the case in which Jose Maria Xavier, 25 Mosque Street, sued Messrs. G. Martini and Co. and Giovanni Adolphus Bena, their manager, of King's Buildings, to recover \$1,000, damages for alleged assault and false imprisonment committed upon him by their manager, the second defendant.

Mr. C. A. S. Russ, of Messrs. Gardiner and Russ, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. C. Faithfull defended.

His Lordship said that with respect to the question of reasonable and probable cause, even accepting the evidence of the defendant as being correct, there was an absence of that requirement necessary to constitute the offence of larceny viz. *Animus Furandi*. There was also the claim of right by the plaintiff and this was also a complete answer with respect to a charge of larceny. Taking all the facts and circumstances into consideration he proposed to award the plaintiff the sum of \$200 by way of damages.

There would be judgment for the plaintiff for that amount and costs.

Red Cross Arrangements.

Paris, Aug. 19th.—An excellent Red Cross system has been established. The first hospitals are two miles from the fighting line, and ambulances collect the wounded by means of carriages. If a soldier be slightly wounded he is kept in these hospitals until he is ready to rejoin his regiment, but if a serious operation is necessary he is sent to a hospital two miles further to the rear, where there are eminent surgeons with most up-to-date appliances. Special methods have been devised for conveying the most seriously to Paris, Angiers, and other large towns, and so relieving the field hospitals. Many wounded Germans are being treated in the French hospital.

PRINTING COMPANY SUE.

This morning, in the Summary Court, Mr. Justice Hazelland gave judgment in the case in which Dar A. Wing and Co. sued the City Printing Co. Ltd. to recover the sum of \$38.88 for goods supplied.

Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. R. C. Faithfull defended.

His Lordship said that with regard to the letter admitting liability, written by A.R. Ellis, who said he had instructions from the managing director to do so, on the evidence he was not satisfied that the witness was authorised by E.E. Ellis, the managing director, to write it. As to whether the letter constituted an estoppel his Lordship, after quoting authorities, said that although A.R. Ellis signed the letter as manager only, he was of opinion that it did not bind the company by way of estoppel. He had no legal right to make the representations he did.

Judgment was given for the defendants with costs, the costs of the second day, however, having to be paid by them.

THE LATE POPE.

Touching Death Scenes.

Rome, Aug. 21.—It is reported that the last days of His Holiness Pope Pius X. were distressed by his inability to prevent the European war. He was much grieved also with the delay in the Emperor Franz Josef's receipt of his letter begging the Emperor not to permit war, as thousands of students for the priesthood would be obliged to quit their seminaries and, under the compulsory service conditions, join the various armies.

His Holiness had a painful struggle for breath towards the end; from time to time he spoke. On one of these occasions he said:—

"In ancient times a Pope with a word might have stayed slaughter, but now he is impotent, and I am forced to see the spectacle of my own children, even those who but yesterday worked here with me, leaving for the war and abandoning the cassock and the cowl for a soldier's uniform. Even now they are in different fields armed against each other and ready to take each other's lives."

The last recorded words of His Holiness were: "Now I begin to think the end is approaching. The Almighty in his inexhaustible goodness wishes to spare me the horrors of war."

Five days ago his Holiness contracted a slight cold in the bronchial tubes and this was accompanied by some fever, but no anxiety was felt until Wednesday last when Cardinal Merry del Val (Pontifical Secretary of State) decided to issue two bulletins daily. The Pope rose as usual last Sunday, but he was overcome by great weakness and he returned to bed bowed with grief over the war and continually repeating: "Poor children! Poor children!" (alluding to the soldiers killed in battle). Late on Wednesday the Pope's brother Angelo was summoned to the Pontiff's bedside, and it was then doubtful that he could arrive in time to see the Pope alive. All the cardinals who were not in attendance at the Vatican assembled in St. Peter's Cathedral on Wednesday night and prayed without intermission.

Touching scenes were witnessed at the bedside of the dying Pope. His Holiness's sister and niece were distracted, and they, with Cardinals Merry del Val, Bisleti, Van Rossum, Ferrata, and Cagiano de Azevedo knelt and prayed. The Pope afterwards gave an audience to Monsignor Rosa (Secretary to the Conclave), and it is believed he confided his last wishes to him, Cardinal Francesco Della Volpe will direct the Holy See and interim. Monsignor Bogiano will succeed Monsignor Rosa as Secretary to the Conclave.

The death of the Pope was almost simultaneous with that of the Rev. Francesco Wernz (known as the Black Pope), who was the head of the Jesuits.

DAIRY FARM NEWS NOTICE.

We beg to notify our customers that on and after 14th inst. our amended prices (as approved by the Food Committee) will come into force.

All existing price lists are hereby cancelled.

Amended copies can now be had on application.

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.

SEPTEMBER, 1914.

JAPAN AND THE PRESENT WAR.

Mr. Tokutomi's Views.

Mr. Tokutomi, Editor of the *Kokumin*, writing on the present situation, remarks that it is idle, at this stage, to offer any prediction as to the probable change which will come over the map of the world as the result of the present hostilities. It is nevertheless no hasty conclusion to presume that the international relations of the world will be greatly influenced by the present war. As the prosperity and downfall of the European Powers will have an immediate effect upon the balance of power in the Far East, it is absolutely impossible for this country to stand aloof from this formidable influence. Under these circumstances, it is of imperative necessity that Japan should lose no time to take such measures as are necessary to secure the right to have a voice in the re-establishment of international relations.

"Viewed from this standpoint," says the writer, "we fully sympathize with the authorities, who have taken pains to secure Japan's participation in the present confederation, in order to fulfil her obligations as set down in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. At the same time, we reserve criticism as to the diplomatic policy pursued by the authorities. It must, however, be noted that our reticence in this respect does not necessarily signify approval of the Government's diplomatic policy."

"We realise the urgent necessity of drawing the attention of our nation to the serious character of the present configuration. In our opinion, the majority of the Japanese people are liable to regard the present affair as affecting only the European Powers, therefore to assume the attitude of on-lookers. At least, they think Japan's part in the present drama is limited to the attack on Kiaochow, which has, in their eyes, no important bearing on the interests of the Empire. This is a great mistake. Remembrance is, it must be remembered, always a great enemy. If we are to speak frankly, whichever side may come out victorious in the present war it is tolerably certain that Japan's position among the Powers will be attended with considerable danger in future. Whatever may be the issue of the present situation, Japan will probably suffer the hardest blow. Nothing is further from our intentions than to try to cause undue anxiety to our fellow-countrymen by taking a gloomy view of the future, but we intend to impress the serious nature of the situation upon our shallow-minded countrymen, who are disposed to look upon the present situation as if it were a fire on the opposite bank, despite the fact that it is really the sparks on our own house."

Mr. Tokutomi intends to review the present situation, from Japan's standpoint, in a series of articles.

"Dashed to Death."

Brussels, Aug. 13. The *Patriole* announces that yesterday afternoon three German aeroplanes, flying over Diest, were brought down by the Belgian artillery. Two of the aviators were dashed to pieces, and the third sustained terrible injuries.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

TO LET.—Nos. 19, 21, 23, and 25, Shelley Street, newly painted and colourwashed. No. 59 The Peak (5 Cameron Villas). Apply to

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SHEWAN TOMES & Co. General Agents. Hongkong, 24th September, 1914.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Official Receiver to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 29th September, 1914, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at "Beaconsfield" No. 1 Battery Path.

A Quantity of Valuable Household and Office Furniture also

One Steel Safe (French Make) Two Musical Boxes One very fine Brass and Onyx Mantel Clock and

A Quantity of Japanese and Chinese Silver-ware and Black-wood, etc.

On view from Monday the 28th September.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 29th September, 1914, commencing at 3 p.m. at "Beaconsfield" No. 1 Battery Path.

One Full Size English Billiard Table by Thurston in fine condition with Accessories.

On view from Monday the 28th September.

Terms—As usual. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Administration of the Portuguese Gunboat "Patria" announce that until 10 a.m. on MONDAY, 28th September, 1914, Tenders will be received on board addressed to the Paymaster for the sale of OLD BOILER STEEL TUBES and other OLD MATERIALS.

These articles can be seen daily from 1 p.m. until 3 p.m. on board the said Gunboat at KOWLOON DOCK.

All expenses incurred in the removal of the articles mentioned to be borne by the purchaser. Full particulars and any necessary information may be obtained on application on board.

Portuguese Gunboat "Patria". Kowloon Dock, 24th September, 1914.

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VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Keelung and Yokohama.	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Deguchi Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuyo	T. 12,500 T. 12,500 TUES., 6th Oct. at noon. TUES., 20th Oct. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.	Tango Maru Capt. Sekine Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	T. 13,500 T. 9,300 TUES., 29th Sept. at daylight. WEDNES., 19th Oct.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon.	Kawachi Maru Capt.	T. 12,500 THURSDAY, 24th Sept.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600 SATUR., 26th Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI and Kobe.	Sanuki Maru Capt. Date Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato	T. 12,500 T. 12,500 TUES., 29th Sept. THURS., 9th Oct. at 11 a.m.

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W'WEI & TIENTSIN	Huichow	29th Sept. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	29th Sept. at 4 p.m.
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MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	29th Sept. at 4 p.m.

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Tjilap	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.	JAVA	2nd half Sept.
Tjikembang	JAVA	1st half Oct.	S'HAU	1st half Oct.
Tjitaroom	S'HAU	1st half Oct.	JAVA	1st half Oct.
Tjipanas	JAVA	1st half Oct.	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.
Tjimahi	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.	S'HAU	2nd half Oct.
Tjibodas	S'HAU	2nd half Oct.	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.

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Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" Sat., 14th Nov.

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MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	...	30th Sept., 10 a.m.
Eastern	...	9th Oct., "
Aldenharn	3rd Oct.	30th Oct., "

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Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 29th Sept. at 1 p.m.
Hailan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 2nd Oct. at 1 p.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

Haiching	W. O. Passmore	SAT., 26th Sept. at 1 p.m.
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FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	THURS., 24th Sept. at 1 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 27th Sept. at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

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LOG BOOK.

Are Life-Boats Life-Savers?
At the time of the Titanic disaster, when it was realized that all on board could have been saved if the liner had carried more boats, a cry went up for compulsory legislation on the subject. So the ships now sail with their decks covered with boats—enough to float every passenger. But on May 29 a steamer so equipped met destruction in such a way that her boats could not be used, and the loss of life was again fearful. The *Scientific American* (New York), which has deprecated the life-boat agitation all along, and has favoured making every ship "one big life-boat"—a plan that has been laughed to scorn by some authorities—points to several recent disasters as bearing out its contention. In an editorial headed "Boats for All a Failure," it says: "Gradually, but very surely, it is coming to be realized that the only way to safeguard the lives of passengers at sea is to build the ship which carries them that it shall act, in case of necessity, as its own life-boat—in other words, to make the construction such that no accident could send it to the bottom with the suddenness which marked the sinking of the *Empress of Ireland*."

The principle of safeguarding the passengers by providing "boats for all is faulty, for the reason that it assumes that certain conditions of wind, weather, and time, all of which must be present if the boats are to be launched, will exist when the emergency calls for their immediate use. In the case of the *Titanic*, these conditions fortunately happened to exist. There was no wind, the sea was calm, and the two hours and twenty minutes from the collision to the sinking of the ship provided sufficient time to utilize practically all the boats that the ship carried. In the case of the *Empress of Ireland*, however, although there was no wind and the sea was calm, and although there were more than sufficient boats to carry everyone on board, the ship listed so heavily, and went under so quickly, that only a very few of the boats were got into the water." The writer notes that the *Engineer* (London), a high authority in maritime matters, has come over to this point of view. In its issue of June 5, in discussing the recent disaster, it said: "One can not help reflecting that here again, as in the case of the *Volturno*, the principle of 'boats for all' has signally failed. The *Empress* could have carried every soul on board in her boats, but she had no chance to use them."

The *Empress of Ireland* was built by Fairfield's, in 1908, on lines that were considered the best before the loss of the *Titanic*. She had an extensive double bottom, and was well divided, but she had no inner skin. Whether an inner skin would have saved her, under the circumstances of the collision, is a question which the evidence of the divers may help to answer. But there seems to have been no question of cutting her in two. The effect, from the meagre evidence we have, seems rather to indicate that the plates were ripped off by the bow of the *Storstad*, as we rip the lid off a box with a screw-driver. If the divers can substantiate this view, a very strong case for the double inner skin will be presented. For it is probable that while many ribs would, of necessity, have been badly distorted, yet the inner hull might have held, at least for a time."

Dairen Shipping Returns for August.
The shipping returns for the port of Dairen for the month of August last give a total of 148 vessels with gross tonnage of 258,698 in entries, showing a decrease of 29 vessels with gross tonnage of 343,581. This falling-off was obviously due to the suspension of foreign steamer services to Dairen. In addition to the above, the sailing vessels, inclusive of junks, and military transports which entered this port during the same period totalled 128.

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S'PORE, Pang & C'outta...	Fooshing*	Sat., 26th Sept. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang*	Sat., 26th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Chipsing*	Wed., 30th Sept. at noon
SHANGHAI	Taksang*	Fri., 2nd Oct. at noon
SANDAKAN	Chunsang*	Sat., 3rd Oct. at noon
S'PORE & Sourabaya	Fausang*	Sat., 3rd Oct. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang*	Sat., 3rd Oct. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & C'outta...	Kutsang*	Wed., 7th Oct. at 3 p.m.

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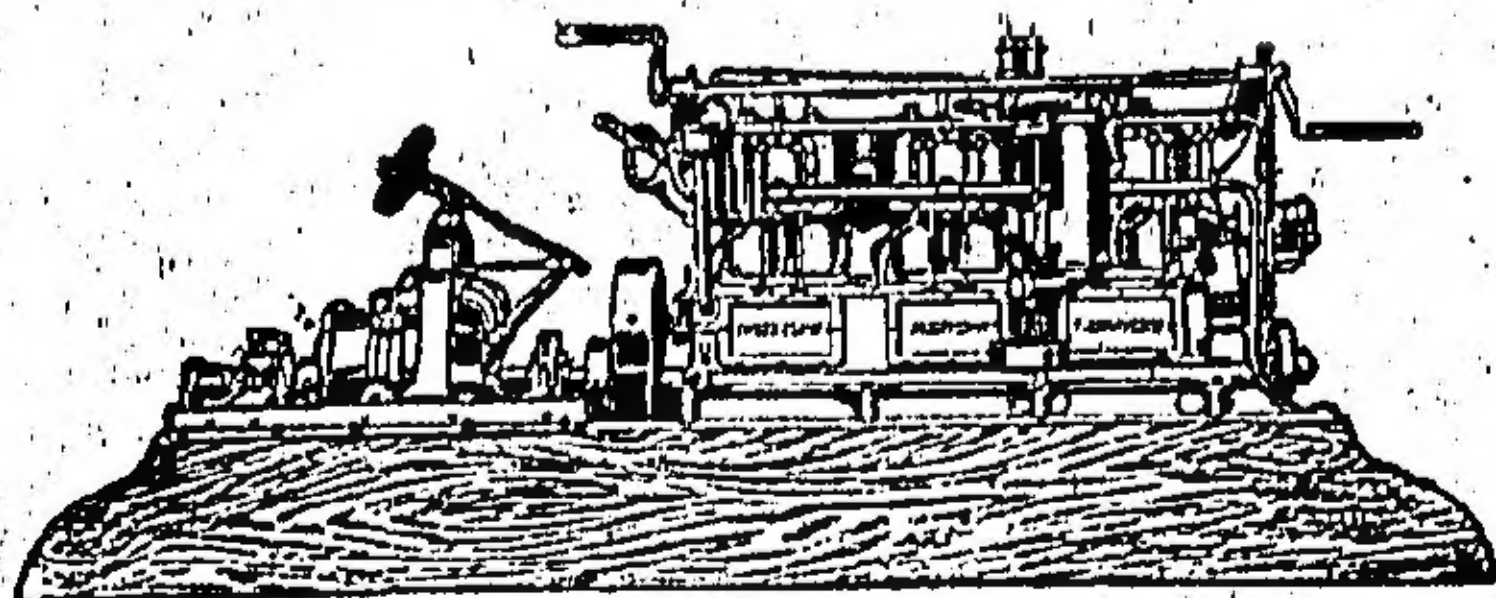
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London, Amsterdam & Antwerp	Troilus	B. & S.	28, Sept.
Marseilles via Saigon, S'pore,			
Colombo, Port Said	Polynesian	M. M.	29, Sept.
London & A'werp via S'pore etc.	Namur	P. & O.	14, Oct.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Boston & New York	Ghazee	D. & Co.	30, Sept.
Vancouver via S'hai, Japan etc.,	Monteagle	C. P. R.	30, Sept.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle,	Cardigan		
Tacoma & Portland	Chicago M.	J. M. Co.	30, Sept.
Via B.C. T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Os'chas	O. S. K.	1, Oct.
Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma etc.	Shinyo M.	B. & S.	1, Oct.
San Francisco via S'hai & Co.	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	6, Oct.
South America via usual ports	Korea	P. M. Co.	6, Oct.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	8, Oct.
Victoria, B.C. & S'tle, etc.	Canada M.	O. S. K.	14, Oct.
Victoria & Tacoma via K'lung, etc.	China	P. M. Co.	27, Oct.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.			

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	29, Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	30, Sept.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	25, Sept.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Fooshing	J. M. Co.	26, Sept.
Shanghai	Oriental	P. & O.	26, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	29, Sept.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	29, Sept.
Bombay via S'pore etc.	Shinohikun	N. Y. K.	30, Sept.
Foochow via Swatow & Amoy	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	1, Oct.
Singapore and Sourabaya	Chunsang	J. M. Co.	3, Oct.
Sandakan	Nellore	P. & O.	17, Oct.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Oct.
Singapore, Mauritius and South	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
African Ports	Timahi	J.C.J. L.	2, half O.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tiltatjap	J.C.J. L.	2, half S.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, & Co.	Titaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tipanna	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikanok	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai			

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Hongkong, 24th September, 1914.

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MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO DEPART TO-MORROW.

For.	Vessel.
Haiphong	Sungkiang

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

From.	Vessel.
Shanghai	Salsetta

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. KOREA carrying the mails from the United States is scheduled to arrive at this port on Monday, Sept. 28.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU, HOKAI MARU and KAMAKURA MARU have been withdrawn from the service, and their substitutes are not placed.

The Barber Line s.s. CHALISTER left New York for Hongkong via Panama Canal on the 1st Sept. and is due here on or about the 30th Oct.

The s.s. CITY OF BRISTOL left New York on Monday the 10th ult. and is due here on or about Friday, 25th inst. ant.

The Barber Line s.s. MIDDLEHAM CASTLE is expected to arrive here on Saturday the 26th inst. at daylight.

The Ben Line s.s. BENRINNES from Leith and London left Singapore for this port on 22nd inst. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 24th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Lycas, Br. s.s. 4314, Walker, 12th inst. Singapore, 8th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	
Sabine Rickmers, Dut. s.s. 573, J. Schmeer, 15th inst.—Tamsui, 15th inst. Ballast—A. P. Co.	
Bauri Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,369, S. Suga, 17th inst.—Japan, Suga—D. & Co.	
Shanai, Br. s.s. 1,228, Simon, 17th inst.—Hohow, 16th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	
Bolafos, Norw. 859, T. A. Johnson, 18th inst.—Bangkok, 10th inst. Rice—T. & Co.	

CONSIGNEES

S.S. "DEIKE RICKMERS."

From Hamburg and Antwerp.

Consignees are informed that their Goods have been landed in Shanghai at the Eastern Wharf.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

FRED. BORNEMANN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1914.

CONSIGNEES

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"ATHOLL"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before the 14th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th inst. at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by**DODWELL & Co., Ltd.**
Agents.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE, COLOMBO and STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"ATSUTA MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before noon, today.

Goods not cleared by the 28th September, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1914.

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No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	15' 6" top bottom	20'	5' 6"		
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	211	14'	15' 6"	5' 6"		
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	254	14'	15' 6"	5' 6"		
Patali Slip, No. 4 Kowloon	140	14'	15' 6"	5' 6"		
Patali Slip, No. 5 Kowloon	140	14'	15' 6"	5' 6"		
TAI-KOK-TSUI						
Cosmopolitan Dock	460	15'	20'	5' 6"		
ABERDEEN						
Hong Dock	420	15'	20'	5' 6"		
LABOUR DOCK	115	15'	20'	5' 6"		

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1914.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the Correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

THE STATE OF PORTUGAL.

[To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.]

Sir,—In the leading article of your issue of the 21st instant you made several statements on the authority of the Rev. J. T. Roche regarding the Portuguese Republic.

I crave the hospitality of your columns to refute the statements made.

Looking in the first place the definition of the Revolution, "The direct result of a monarchist attempt to purify official life." Anybody who has closely followed events in Portugal during the years preceding the Revolution and after, will inform the Editor of the Telegraph that the statement can only be characterized as a gross libel. The fact alone that Portuguese Lovers, excluding extraneous influences, have been in recent years quoted in the London stock market at uniformly higher rates than any reasonable period, before the Revolution will go far to show that the definition reproduced by you is unwarrantable and unfounded. Does not the fact that the loans are quoted higher import the element of confidence in the Republican administration?

Dealing with freedom of religious thought and of speech, the people of Portugal never enjoyed greater liberty in these matters than since the Revolution. Prior to the Revolution the Government looked at the introduction of any religion other than Roman Catholic with disfavour. Missionaries of any denomination are now free to come and go and are established in Portugal. An example which perhaps might be better appreciated by Eastern residents may be taken of the native Indian troops stationed at Macao who under the old regime were compelled to attend Mass on Sundays and follow the various forms of the service as if they were Roman Catholics. I need hardly add that this is not now carried on in the neighbouring Colony.

As regards liberty of speech, and the press, if the Editor will consult the files of Portuguese papers of all shades of political opinion he can come to the only conclusion, that the press in Portugal is as free as in England.

As to education, I admit there remains much to do but great progress has been made since the inception of the Republic, as any one may verify for himself by consulting the latest statistics on illiteracy.

Certain derogatory references were also made to President Ayres. To these I need not reply beyond stating that the prestige enjoyed, at home and abroad, by the gentleman presiding over the destiny of the Portuguese nation places him above the criticism of persons such as the Rev. J. T. Roche.

Thanking you for publishing this letter, and enclosing my card,

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
A. B. C.

MARINE COURT.

Six Boat-people Fined.

Before Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., six Chinese boat-people were charged at the Marine Court, this morning, with unlawfully disobeying the orders of the Harbour-master by moving about the Harbour in their craft, between the hours of sunset and sunrise without a permit. Two of the defendants were fined \$7.50 each, and the others, having been previously cautioned, were fined \$15 each.

WAR ITEMS.

German Ministers Censured.

New York, Sept. 8. A Rome despatch reports that the German Emperor censured Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor, and Herr von Jagow, the Foreign Minister, for their diplomatic blunders which caused Great Britain to declare war against Germany, and Italy to stand aloof from the discharge of treaty obligations, and thus placed Germany in an isolated position.

As the result of this Imperial censure both Ministers have tendered their resignations. — *Japan Chronicle*.

A Place in the Sun.

The cry of the German statesmen has been for "a place in the sun." What is meant by this is an outlet overseas for the surplus of Germany's population in territories subject to Germany. Germans individually had all the room "in the sun" they could desire. By hundreds of thousands they have emigrated to the United States. By tens of thousands they have come to Canada. In large numbers they have gone to Brazil. They have been welcomed as colonists wherever they have gone, and have made good settlers. German capital has all the room it could ask "in the sun" and it has always been safe there. It seeks by preference countries beyond seas which are not under German rule. Lack of opportunity for investment or employment for her people is not Germany's reason for seeking "a place in the sun." Everywhere the energy, manliness, enterprise and thrift of the German people has been welcomed. Why then should the world be set in flame by German ambition? The only conceivable answer is a desire by the Emperor to dominate the world. — *Daily Colonist*.

Defence of Liege.

London, August 19th.—The French Embassy states that the Liege forts are still holding out against the Germans and that not one of them has been captured.

English officers who were recently in Brussels interviewed some of the defenders of Liege. One Belgian officer in describing the German attack, stated:—

"As line after line of German infantry advanced we simply moved them down. They made no attempt at deploying, but came on line after line almost shoulder to shoulder until the fallen men were heaped in an awful barricade, the dead and wounded threatening to mask our guns. The barricade became so high that we did not know whether to fire through it or to go out and clear openings with our hands. In the meanwhile some of the wounded were trying to release themselves.

"This wall of dead and dying actually enabled the wonderful Germans to creep close in and to charge up the glacis whence our maxims swept them.

"We had losses, but they were slight compared with the carnage in the ranks of the enemy."

Barbarous Germans.

Brussels, Aug. 19th.—The French and Belgian cavalry, in their sweeping movement passed a series of ruined villages, which the Germans had sprinkled with petrol, and had then set on fire. The allies, particularly the Belgians, are maddened by these outrages, and they vow that they will exact a full measure of retribution. The Belgians have nicknamed the Prussians "The Red Indians of Europe," owing to their farm-burning propensities.

German Aerial Disaster.

Paris, Aug. 19th.—Senator Paul Doumer, who was at one time a candidate for the Presidency of the French Republic, has just returned from the fighting line in Belgium. He states that while

OPIUM ON A SAMPAN.

Big Bribe Said to have Been Offered.

This afternoon, at the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Mr. R. O. Hutchinson, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, prosecuted Cheung Fu-sho, for being in possession of 880 taels of prepared opium and for offering a bribe of \$415 to two Chinese revenue officers.

Mr. Leo D'Almeida e Castro defended.

A Chinese Revenue Officer said that on Saturday, while on duty, he received information that a sampan lying near off a bamboo pier near the French Convent, had on board a quantity of opium. He went on board and saw the defendant. Witness asked him to take him out into the harbour. Defendant said he would, but remained seated on the cover over the hold, which he would not leave. Witness, however, eventually took off the cover and found a sack containing the opium in tins of five taels each. The defendant offered him money to let him go, but witness refused it. On the way to the Harbour Office, witness asked for the licence for the boat and a woman, on the defendant's instructions, produced it and also \$415, which he told her to give to another officer who was present.

Messageries Maritimes.

We are informed by the Messageries Maritimes Company that their s.s. Chili is due to arrive in Hongkong on October 4. The steamer will proceed from here as usual via Shanghai and Kobe.

four German Zeppelin airships were reconnoitring yesterday three of them were destroyed by French guns, while the fourth fell into a forest and was wrecked. The spirit of the French soldiers has, he says, been greatly strengthened by the confidence of the men in their artillery, which is superior to Germany's.

Precautions in Paris.

Paris, Aug. 19th.—The police have forbidden the drinking of absinthe, and they are searching even private cellars in Paris in order to impound as much of the liquor as possible. They have also closed several cafes. The police have prohibited the use of automatic gambling machines, and they have sharply censured all public entertainments, including cinematograph shows.

Dutch Precautions.

Rotterdam, Aug. 18th.—The Dutch army, in great strength, is holding the frontier. Numerous barbed wire entanglements and barricades have been placed across all the roads, and arrangements are ready for flooding the whole country in the event of combatants in irresistible numbers crossing the frontier. Many roads have been cut through and have been rendered impassable for troops and guns. All houses in the line of the fire from the forts have been evacuated and preparations have been made to blow them up with dynamite. Serious distress exists among the lightermen at Rotterdam, owing to the stoppage of trade. Fifty thousand families in the port are destitute, and, in consequence, relief funds have been opened.

Germany's Meat Supplies.

London, Aug. 18th.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* telegraphs that Germany is drawing all food supplies possible from Denmark. The export of live cattle to Germany through Jutland is so great that the travelling route is unable to carry the traffic. The railway ferry between Gjedser, in the island of Læsø, and Varde, in Jutland, has been opened. The German duty on cattle is annulled, and the quarantine restrictions are not enforced.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The Fighting in Belgium.

London, August 21. The Germans have occupied Brussels.

The Press Bureau states that the Belgian retirement was tactically necessary, and had been anticipated for some days. Belgium has already admirably performed her duty of delaying the German advance, thus enabling the allies to complete their concentration.

In a cable message to the *Daily Chronicle*, from Ghent, Mr. H. M. Donohue states:—"The abandonment of Brussels was the result of a conference between the commanders of the allies and the 'civic' authorities. It was deemed the only method of saving the historic monuments in the town from German savagery. The decision was highly displeasing to the civic guards manning the entrenchment. When disarmed, the majority of the civic guards marched out and entrained for Ghent in order to re-arm and fight elsewhere. The Mayor of Brussels warned the townsfolk that the city was at the mercy of the enemy and urged them to give no ground for hostile action by the Germans. The townsfolk awaited the coming of the Prussians bravely, although they had been witnessing the arrival of thousands of half clad and homeless peasants, who fled before the Prussian bayonets.

"When it was decided not to defend Brussels, the wounded were entrained to places of safety. Citizens often 10 deep stood bareheaded while the wounded were carried out, and cheered the departing trains. Later there was a considerable exodus of the male population, from fear of being made prisoners. The refugees from the country are now encamped in the public squares. The roads from Louvain are still packed with retreating soldiers and fugitives in carts, many of which are drawn by dogs. The majority of the fugitives lost their money and clothes and their horses and cattle were saved only by great efforts. The Germans are pillaging farms, villages, and crops.

"A party of Uhlans occupied Brussels yesterday afternoon, the streets being deserted and the Belgian flag being draped with crepe.

The Belgians Retreat.

The occupation of Brussels was due to the Germans throwing two army corps against Louvain, which was the weak point along the line. The German force had a front of 30 miles, and was covered by a great cavalry screen, with which the French and Belgians hotly engaged on Tuesday. The French dragoons repeatedly crept up to the cavalry screen but, when they penetrated beyond the advanced posts they discovered a large force of infantry and retired in good order, with practically no loss. On Wednesday the German army corps advanced steadily.

"The first shock was encountered at Diest, where the old forts and water moat proved but small protection against the heavy shell-fire of the Germans. The garrison retreated, and the Germans advanced cautiously, fearing a surprise. The Belgian cavalry, which was covering the retreat as a rearguard, had several brushes with the enemy, who repeatedly sought to cut off the cavalrymen. The latter's impetuosity led them to charge the enemy, and they incurred heavy losses.

"The Germans then attacked Louvain, whence the Belgian headquarters moved on Wednesday.

"This sleepy, mediaeval town was only defended by a small force of infantry and cavalry, who retreated when the main body

LEGION OF FRONTIERSMEN.

Many Offers of Service by Cable.

Remarkably enthusiastic telegrams offering service in the country because have been received by Colonel Driscoll, D.S.O., the commanding officer of the Legion of Frontiersmen, from all parts of the world. The legion is 10,000 strong, and is the outcome of Driscoll's Scouts, which did such excellent service in the South African war. All its members have seen actual frontier fighting.

Now once again they wish to rally together in the Empire's hour of need, and the following messages which have been received aptly illustrate their feelings:—

"Anxious, but broke. Say the word, Waitemata troop will get there."—Auckland, New Zealand.

"Any chance of fight?"—Santa Rosa, California.

"Can get 100 men in addition to present members. Legion can raise necessary funds in Canada to equip same if you can use us."—Toronto, Ontario.

"Cable when necessary to leave. If we are overlooked will be tremendously hurt, and will come without waiting for call. Can't stay in England as needing men in Europe."—Sava, Java.

"All the boys are practising shooting hard. Ready any time to hit German targets. Will start on receipt of cable."—Victoria, B. Columbia.

The local unit cabled home some days ago as follows: "Any possibility Maritime Legion being called? Land or Sea? but we understand that no reply has so far been received. This may be accounted for by the fact that Col. Driscoll, the executive head, is now at the front with 1,500 Frontiersmen and office work has been somewhat neglected. — *Eschwege*.

A Mean Trick.

It has been found, in consequence of police investigation, that the report made by a woman residing at 582, Queen's Road West, that jewellery to the value of \$290 had been stolen, is false. The jewellery was found packed away under the woman's bed, having, the police alleged, been put there for the purpose of getting another Chinese in trouble.

of the Germans arrived. The latter made this resistance a pretext for burning a number of houses. The Belgians found an excellent defensive position in the high wooded country between Louvain and Brussels, where the German cavalry opened out in fan shape and advanced rapidly. When the Germans ran against the Belgian position the Belgian Artillery punished them severely, forcing them to seek cover.

"Later, artillery reinforcements arrived, but were unable to make any impression on the Belgians, whose front was protected by marshy ground. Finally, the Germans were compelled to retreat to the further side of Louvain. The Belgian force holding Wavre, retired late in the afternoon, to prevent the possibility of being outflanked. The Belgians are now occupying the field of Waterloo. The report of the German attack fell on the Belgians' left. The French were left practically untouched, but were compelled to alter their dispositions, in order to preserve the continuity of the allied lines. The Germans are now threatening Malines (13 miles south-west of Antwerp), where the Uhlans are active.

OUR MERCANTILE AUXILIARIES.

It is no secret, says the *Globe*, that the Admiralty have extensive arrangements with certain shipping enterprises whereby merchant vessels may be taken over by the Government in the event of war and used as transports or auxiliary cruisers. But the details are only publicly known as regards the Cunard Company. Under the agreement whereby the Government lent the Cunard Company enough money to build the *Lucania* and *Mauretania*—which, by the way, are still the fastest merchant vessels in the world—and in return for an annual subsidy besides, the Admiralty has acquired the right to take over all this company's ships, if necessary, while there is a somewhat similar arrangement with the White Star Company, although the terms are not stated.

In considering the usefulness of merchantmen for naval strategy, the most important factor is speed, so that vessels of more than twenty knots are those to which the Government will most likely turn, especially if it is borne in mind that the average speed of German cruisers is rather above this.

On the face of it Britain seems exceedingly well provided, and within certain limits this is so, but the greater number of these fast ships are engaged on Channel ferry service and mail packet service in the British Isles. Thus 38 belong to railway companies, the largest holders being the London, Brighton and South-Eastern and Chatham Railways. There are numerous small vessels not controlled by railway companies, and which are run mainly to the Isle of Man and to Ireland, so that when these boats are excluded there remain the overseas liners, varying in size from 11,000 to 51,000 tons gross. This narrows the numbers down considerably, as the following table shows:—

Ships of more than 11,000 tons.
Nationality. Great Britain Seven.
France Seven.
Germany Six.

It will be seen, therefore, that so far as vessels of more than 20 knots speed are concerned there is little difference between the principal maritime countries, although the number is preponderantly to the advantage of the "Entente." Moreover, if one drops the speed limit to 17½ knots, although there is a large addition to the German merchant fleet, there at once enters into the British total the fleets of the P. and O., Orient, Union-Castle, Canadian Pacific, and Royal Mail Steam Packet companies, this accession involving in the case of the P. and O. and Orient lines almost their entire fleet.

It must not be assumed, however, that the smaller vessels are of not much account. On the contrary, they can be extremely useful. Normally they have by virtue of their service a small cruising radius, but with the elimination of cargo it would be an easy matter to find bunker room for an extensive cruise without returning to port for fuel. They are all well found and practically every one is in full commission and available at any moment. It is not the purpose of the writer to indicate the use to which they are likely to be put, even if it were desirable, which it is not. Suffice it to say that they are there and ready.

There is another category, and it is that known as armed merchantmen. These are liners of which there are more than fifty—engaged mainly in the trade between South America and this country, but also recruited from the Australian trade. They carry two 4.7 guns on the stern. The guns are manned by Naval Reserve men, and it is assumed

FRENCH CONVENT.

Sale of Work Next Month.

On account of the present situation the Reverend Mother Superior of the French Convent has decided not to hold the annual bazaar at the City Hall this year. A large quantity of useful and fancy work has been made by the orphans and, in order to sell this, an exhibition and sale of work lasting one week, from the 19th to the 23rd October, will take place at the Convent, Wanchai. The Reverend Mother Superior begs to invite all those in the Colony who have hitherto been so kind as to patronize the Annual Bazaar to help the Sisters in their good work.

The orders for work are very scarce at present and the Convent has still to maintain from 300 to 400 poor. The presence of kind friends will be all the more appreciated just now, for while they are participating in the relief of the distressed in Europe, they will, by purchasing a few articles at the sale, help the Convent to maintain its work of charity.

Lady May has kindly consented to open the sale on Monday October the 19th.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The T. E. K. s.s. SHINYO MARU will leave Nagasaki for San Francisco on the 3rd October and not on the 6th October as previously advised.

Arrived.

January, Br. s.s. 732, W. E. Belloch, 23rd inst.—Port Said, 2nd ult., Gen. & Case oil—S. O. Co.
Daiji Maru, 899, S. Sokushige, 24th inst.—Swatow, 23rd inst., Gen.—O. S. K.
Shabonoe, Br. s.s. 3,230, G. J. Reed, 24th inst.—San Francisco, 21st—Order.
Tijlshap, Dut. s.s. 3,859, F. E. C. Schenbeck, 24th inst.—Milke, 19th inst., Gen.—J. O. J. L.

Per s.s. Tijlshap from Kobe etc.—Mr de Eeren.

Russian Grand-Dukes Mobilized.

The *Novaya Vremya* states that the following members of the Russian Imperial family are taking part in the war as officers or subalterns: the Grand Dukes Cyrille and Boris, cousins of the Emperor, both of whom were with the army in Manchuria; the Grand Duke Dmitri Pavlovich; the Grand Duke Peter Nicolaievich; the Grand Dukes Iven, Gabrielle, Oleg and Igor, sons of the Grand Duke Constantine; the Grand Duke Sergius Michailovitch (chief officer of artillery) and the Grand Duke Nicolas Michailovitch, a Doctor of Berlin University and a member of the Institute of France, author of several historical works.

A Russian soldier is credited with the following observation upon this distinguished list of volunteers: "It must be a very important war, when even the Grand Dukes are mobilized."

that the guns would only be fired on a pursuing belligerent. Exactly what the instructions from the Admiralty are has never been made public, and, indeed, only last week in the House of Commons Mr. Churchill declined to discuss the question, in the public interest. These boats are not necessarily fast ones. In fact, many of them are 15-knot ships. Taking these two classes, and bearing in mind that the Admiralty also have the right of acquiring most vessels employed on Post Office mail contracts, our mercantile auxiliary fleet is no small one. It is, moreover, remarkably efficient, for a goodly proportion of the ships were built within the last few years.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY
the 26th September 1914, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

A Collection of Antique and Rare Chinese Curios from Ming to Tow Kwong dynasties, comprising:

5-COLOURED and BLUE & WHITE VASES, BOWLS, PLATES, FIGURES, INCENSE BURNERS, OLD BRONZES, CLOISONNE VASES, JADE ORNAMENTS, SNUFF BOTTLES, etc., etc.

A few pieces of Blackwood ware.

On view from Friday, the 25th September.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY
the 28th September 1914 commencing at 2.45 p.m. at his residence, 5 Cameron Villas (No. 59 The Peak).

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms: as usual.

On view from Saturday the 26th September.

GEO. P. LAMMERT
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY
the 30th September, 1914 commencing at 12 o'clock (noon) at the Typhoon Refuge, Mong Kog (for account of the concerned)

The following Steam-launches "Hoi To"

Length 11' 6"

Breadth 2' 8"

Depth 8' 10"

Gross tonnage 159.32

Nett do 56.58

"Hoi Kong"

Length 75' 5"

Breadth 13' 5"

Depth 7' 0"

Gross tonnage 69.71

Nett do 47.40

"Hoi Hong"

Length 61' 5"

Breadth 12' 3"

Depth 6' 4"

Gross tonnage 38.34

Nett do 22.77

On view from Thursday, the 24th September 1914.

Terms: As usual.

N. B.—A Steam-launch will leave Blake Pier at 11.30 a.m. on the day of Sale to convey intending purchasers.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

G. P. LAMMERT

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 28th day of Sept., 1914, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Tai Hung Village, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale

Locality

Boundary Measurements, Approximate

Content in Square feet

Annual Rent

Up to date

175

75

75

37

6,575

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ENTERTAINMENTS.

BENEFIT TOURNAMENT FOR
THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

GRAND AMATEUR BOXING TOURNAMENT

TO BE HELD AT THE
CITY HALL

ON
OCTOBER 10TH, 1914.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. Sir F.H. May,
K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General F.H. Kelly, C.B., and
Commodore R. H. Anstruther, C.M.C.

Silver Cups and Gold Medals for winners and runners-up of all weights. An amateur boxing certificate will be presented to every man that takes part. Entries from all bona fide amateurs scaling all weights may be forwarded to the honorary stewards, Messrs. A. Rodger and W. Logan, at the V.R.C.

Referee, Commander Beckwith, R.N. Judges, Commander Blackwood, R.N. & Mr. Murdoch.

F. E. HALL, Promoter.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

To-night 9.15 To-night
"THE CRY OF A STRICKEN HEART."

ON FRIDAY 25TH SEPT.
AND FOR 4 NIGHTS ONLY
The Magnificent Picture
WHICH IS THE RACE OF LONDON.
"WAR'S RED RUIN"

In 3 parts—3,000 ft. long
Full of Thrilling Incidents.
The Famous
"DARES"

Who have met with
An enormous Success:
SATURDAY 26th.
BAND NIGHT.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

DEBUT

OF
PROF. NICOLAS LENZ & Company.

In Wonderful Magic Acts.
MISS DORA LENZ in English & Russian dances.
Also a fine Selection of Moving Pictures.

See Hand Bills.

Will be Screened on Saturday 26th September

"WITHIN THE LION'S REACH"

in 3 Parts—5,000 Feet.

NOTICES

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

NEW BOOKS.

CROQUET by Lord Tollermeade, fully illustrated.	9.00	CHINESE FOREST TREES AND TIMBER SUPPLY by Norman Shaw.	9.00
SEA, LAND & AIR STAGEWAY by Sir George Aston.	9.00	WHERE DORSET MEETS DEVON by Francis Bickley.	3.10
THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND EPISCOPACY by Canon Mason.	9.00	CHEMICAL ANALYSIS by G. G. Gardner.	6.50
GONORRHOEA & ITS COMPLICATIONS by Dr. A. Watson, M.B.	13.00	MARIA by Baroness Von Hutten.	1.75
THE AUTHOR'S CRAFT by Arnold Bennett.	2.25	THE GATE OF ENGLAND by Morice Gerard.	1.75
HUTCHINSON'S HISTORY OF THE NATIONS Vol. 1.	9.00	JOHN BARLEYCORN by Jack London.	1.75
THE HOLY SPIRIT OF GOD by W. H. Griffith Thomas.	5.25	THE FUGITIVE by Roy Bridges.	1.75
SCRUTTON ON CHARTERPARTIES & BILLS OF LADING.	14.00	MR. LAXWORTHY'S ADVENTURES by E. P. Oppenheim.	1.75
THE LITTLE DRESSMAKER'S BOOK.	80	COME BACK, COME ROPE, by R. H. Benson.	1.75
THE FUTURE OF WORK by L. G. Oliver.	5.25	THE MAN FROM NOWHERE by Victor Bridges.	1.75

New War Maps expected shortly—order now.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, September 11, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Out, — Mei Lang Pa	lb. 21
" Corned, — Ham Ngau Yuk	" 21
" Roast, — Shiu	" 19
" Breast, — Ngau Lam	" 18
" Soup, — Tong Yuk	" 16
" Steak, — Ngau Yuk Pa	" 22
" do., — Sirloin, — Ngau Lau	" 33
" Sausages, — Ngau Cheung	" 26
Bullock's Brains, — No	per set 50
" Tongue fresh, — Ngau Li	each 60
" Corned, — Ham Ngau Li	" 60
" Head, — Ngau Tan	" \$1.20
" Heart, — Ngau Sum	lb. 14
" Hump, Salt, — Ngau Kin	" 12
" Feet, — Ngau Keuk	each 12
" Kidneys, — Ngau Yiu	" 12
" Tail, — Ngau Mai	" 30
" Liver, — Ngau Kon	lb. 13
" Tripe (undressed), — Ngau To	" 6
Calves' Head & Feet, — Ngau-chai-tau-keuk	set \$1.20
Mutton Chop, — Young Fai Kwai	lb. 26
" Leg, — Young Fai	" 26
" Shoulder, — Young Shau	" 27
" Saddle	" 24
Pigs Chittlings, — Chu Ohong	" 27
" Brains, — Chu No	per set 24
" Feet, — Chu Keuk	lb. 14
" Fry, — Chu Ohap	" 16
" Head, — Chu Tau	" 16
" Heart, — Chu Sam	each 12
" Kidneys, — Chu Yiu	" 12
" Liver, — Chu Kon	lb. 30
" Pork, Chop, — Chu Fai Kwai	" 26
" Corned, — Ham Chu Yuk	" 20
" Leg, — Chu Poi	" 30
" Fat or Lard, — Chu Yau	" 20
Sheep's Head and Feet, — Chu Tau Keuk	set 60
" Heart, — Young Sam	each 8
" Kidneys, — Young Yiu	" 12
" Liver, — Young Kon	lb. 27
Smoking Pigs, To Order, — Chu Tsai	" 22
Suet, Beef, — Shang Ngau Yau	" 22
" Mutton, — Shang Young Yau	" 27
" Veal, — Ngau Tsai Yuk	" 19
" Sausages, — Ngau Tsai Cheung	" 20
" Lard, — Chu Yau	" 22

POULTRY.

Chicken, — Kai Tsai	lb. 30
Capon, Large, Small, — Sin Kai	" 32
Ducks, — Ap	" 24
Doves, — Fan Kau	" 18
Eggs, Hen, — Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 20
Fowls, Canton, — Kai	lb. 30
" Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai	" 25
Geese, — Ngo	" 33
Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kap	each 27
" Hoihow, — Hoi How Pak Kap,	" 24
Turkeys, Cook, — Fo Kai Kung	lb. 60
" Hen, " Na	" 45

FISH.

Barbel, — Ka Yu	lb. 18
Bream, — Pin Yu	" 20
Canton Fresh Water Fish, — Hoi Sin Yu	" 17
Carp, — Li Yu	" 22
Catfish, — Ohik Yu	" 15
Oodfish, — Mun Yu	" 16
Crabs, — Hai	" 24
Crutle Fish, — Muk Yu	" 18
Dab, — Sha Mang Yu	" 14
Dace, — Wong Mei Lap	" 15
Dog Fish, — Tit To Shu	" 12
Eels, Conger, — Hoi Man	" 13
" Fresh water, — Tam Sui Yu	" 20
Eels, Yellow, — Wong Sin	" 32
Frogs, — Tin Kai	" 33
Garoupa, — Shek Pan	" 18
Gudgeon, — Pak Kap Yu	" 18
Herrings, — Tso Pak	" 28
Halibut, — Cheung Kwan Kap	" 23
Labrus, — Wong Fa Yu	" 20
Loach, — Wu Yu	" 26
Lobsters, — Lung Ha	" 30
Mackerel, — Chi Yu	" 20
Mor, Fish, — Mong Yu	" 32
Meat, — Chai Yu	" 20
Oysters, — Shang Ho	" 24
Parrotfish, — Kai Kung Yu	" 12
Perch, — Tan Lo	" 24
Pike, — Fa Pan Fong	" 18
Plaice, — Pan Yu	" 14
Pomfret, Black, — Hak Ohong	" 28
Pomfret, White, — Pak Ohong	" 32
Prawns, — Ming Ha	" 40
Ry, — Fai Pa Shu	" 12
Rock Fish, — Shei Kiu Kung	" 18
Rosch, — Chun Yu	" 12
Shark, — Sha Yu	lb. 8
Salmon, — Ma Yu	" 35
Skate, — Po Yu	" 10
Shrimps, — Ho	" 24
Snapper, — Lap Yu	" 32
Soles, — Tat Shu Yu	" 30
Tench, — Wan Yu	" 20
Tarbot, — Cho How Yu	" 20
Turtle, small, fresh water, — Kaik Yu	" 64

FRUITS.

Almonds, — Hang Yee	lb. 30
Apples (California), — Kam Shan Ping Khe	" 20
" (Ohio), — Tin Chun Ping Khe	" 20
" Small, — Hoi Tong	" 20

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DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany against Britain.	
" " Russia.	
" " France.	
" " Belgium.	
Austria-Hungary against Serbia.	
" " Russia.	
" " Britain.	
" " France.	

Events that Brought it About.

- 1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- 1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.
- 1908.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.
- 1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.
- 1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.
- 1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.
- 1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.
- July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.
- July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.
- July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.
- July 26.—Russian request for extension of time on Serbia's behalf refused. Serbia accepts some Austrian demands and rejects others. Martial law in Austria-Hungary. Serbian capital transferred to Kragujevac.

Since Fighting Began.

- July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.
- July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.
- July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames. Artillery duel between Serbians and Austrians five miles down river from Belgrade. Home Rule Amending Bill postponed. Britain presents a "united front." Russian mobilisation in 52 Governments. 4,000,000 men placed on war footing.
- July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.
- August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskent; no casualties.
- August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.
- August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. Wales decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests against German acts of war. Russian Fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet clears

for action. Martial law at Malta.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig in Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. Italy firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Togoland from Germans and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Australia's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styria.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Haalen. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Othein; regiment of Dragoons annihilated.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Ciry. Cannonade heard at Tirmont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Dniester. Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumors of a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bag and Styria. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Serbians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans enter Belgium. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege forts still intact. Servians

victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed in again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerhagen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiller, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French reoccupy Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor-General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine. Belgian Army retires to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges £10,000,000 loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively, on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians rout Austrians along the Drina. Russian successes reported at Gumbinnen and in Galicia. French protests against German use of dum-dum bullets. Press Bureau announces that military position of Allies is satisfactory. Germans occupy Alost and Wetteren. German artillery attack on Namur began.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtau. Russians occupy Arys, west of Lyck. Servians clear the country at Loznitz, Loznitz and Schabatz, defeating Austrian column. Servians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charleroi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Königsberg. Announced from New York that Kaiser instructs Tsingtau garrison to defend the position to their utmost. Field Marshal von der Goltz appointed Military Governor of the occupied part of Belgium. Canadian Patriotic Fund rapidly mounting. Toronto City alone contributing \$207,000. Germans occupy Lunenburg. German attempts on Nancy fail. French successfully resist German attack on southern frontier. enemy retiring all along the line. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Romanoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Königsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line

extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Lion, towards Mezieres. Fighting reported at Bapaume, 25 miles from Amiens. Fresh German troops appear along Russian frontier; battle continues along whole Austrian front. announced that German destruction in Louvain arouses intense indignation in America. French gain a considerable success at Guise. Australian Premier calls for second expeditionary force.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns. German aeroplane appears over Paris, dropping bombs near Saint Lazare station and near the Opera House.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 36; wounded, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 829; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy

Haalooz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 280,000. Announced that Germans continue to leave the entrenched camp of Paris on their right, marching south-east. Germans evacuate Compiègne and Senlis districts. Great patriotic demonstration at the Guildhall.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses three times that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated. Allies' success over Germans at St. Quentin officially confirmed. Germans lose 3,000 men in a terrific encounter west of Malines; further losses sustained owing to opening of dykes to the south-east of Antwerp. Germans destroy Dinant by shell-fire and incendiary. Announced that altogether 12 Austrian divisions have been completely destroyed by Russians near Lemberg.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawaraska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 162; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,061; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne. Fifth French Army meets with equal success, making many captures. Germans suffer severely all along the line. No change in Alsace. Viceroy of India announces that 70,000 Indian troops are already on the way to the front. In the House of Commons, a summary of offers of service, money, etc., made in India to the Viceroy, is read; greeted with cheer after cheer. His Majesty sends message to self-governing Dominions, expressing gratitude for whole-hearted support in the war.

September 10.—Force of 80,000 Germans harrying through Belgium to arrest defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles. Austrians retreat in disorder before Russians at Tomazovo. Austrian and German troops dislodged from fortified positions near Lublin, and retire southward.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen. German Fleet reported active in Baltic Sea. Austrians evacuate

Oracow. Mr. Asquith announces that since beginning of war 439,000 men enlisted, irrespective of Territorials.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder. Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Louvain entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herbersthohe. German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunenburg. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Lunenburg.

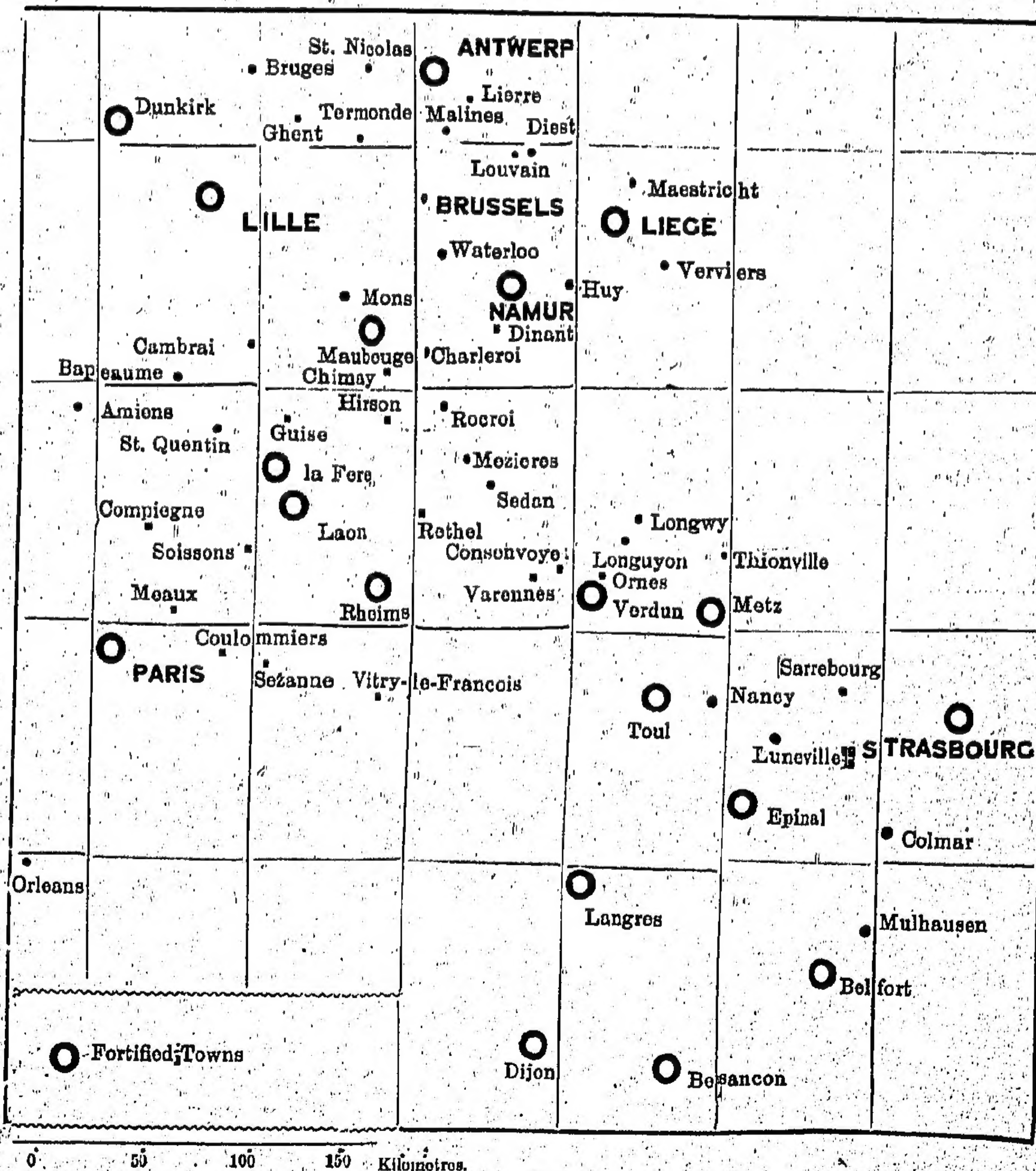
Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Reims and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawaraska, and occupy Ozerovitz. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the River Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarines.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the Germans are retreating all along the line and are being rapidly pursued by the allies. The Crown Prince's army has been driven further back and now occupies the line: Varennes, Consenvoye Ornes.

